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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

American Schools Need Help

Roosevelt Shows a Majority

Chinese Communists Nab 10

President Gets Economy Bill

Chile Gives Back That Gold

THE National Education Association in session at Atlantic City learns startling facts about current educational conditions in the United States. Hard times have allowed school terms to be made too short, kindergartens to be closed, night schools and adult education to be lopped off. Children are being denied their educational birthright; janitors are being paid more than principals. The schools must have more music, more creative work in handicrafts, more literature and dramatic art. Prof. G. D. Strayer of Columbia says the school trouble rises from a taxation system not geared to the present economic order. Put these taxes into the right gear, he begs—thus putting the American schools back into high.

¶ The Democratic national convention moves along with a comfortable majority for the Governor Roosevelt forces. This majority seats two contested delegations, names Senator Walsh chairman over Jouett Shouse, exercises a powerful influence in framing the platform and other committee matters, marshals its strategists to guard its plans up to the hour when nominations begin. Believed to have within 115 votes of the necessary two-thirds on the first ballot, the Roosevelt forces appear to have outdistanced a famous fighting slogan of the opposition—that the New Yorker must be and would be blocked.

¶ American diplomats make strenuous efforts to secure the release of five American Lutheran missionaries and their children kidnaped by Chinese Communists in Honan Province, China. About 50,000 government troops have been sent to attack the 20,000 Communists, who have seized other missionaries in the past. The Chinese people resent the kidnaping for good reason—they regard missionaries as their only steadfast friends.

¶ The Senate passes the economy bill by 35 to 11 and sends it to the White House. The main feature is the 30-day payless furlough for federal employees advocated by the President. The bill is not all any of its several framers desired, but it does have a definite accomplishment—it saves nearly $100,000,000 a year to a public purse wrestling with an allgone idea.

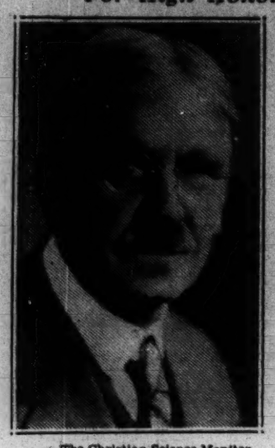
¶ The "Republic of Puerto Rico" seeks to float $5,000,000 in bonds, signed by "President" P. Albizu Campos. New York is told the bonds are to draw 4 per cent interest—after the Republic is recognized. Washington finds the War Department, which administers the island's affairs, undisturbed, recognizing the act as a gesture toward the independence that some day will come. In 30 years, under the United States's protection, Puerto Rico's exports have increased 11 times, its per capita wealth 20 times. "President" Campos begs the island's friends to have nothing to do with the United States—but neither he nor his fellow-propagandists are ready to have nothing to do with the good things America has brought them.

¶ Chile gives back the gold—3,000,000 pesos—seized by the short-lived Grove Government. Most of the money was confiscated by carbineers in the exchange shops and jewelry stores of Santiago. It belonged to foreigners and its retention invited dire diplomatic protests and wanton warships. The law of give and take holds even in the heat of Latin-American revolution. The patriotic leader can take private property, but unless he quickly gives it back other nations will smudge him with a name that leaves his country no standing—will brand him a revolutionary rowdy.

¶ Siam swings back to normalcy. Young King Prajadhipok carries on his kingly business as usual, the triumphant People's Party leaders consider the kind of Constitution they prefer, and nothing is missing from the accustomed places except the flock of money-wasting, road-burning princes that was running the country backward. The people were fed up with princes, hence the revolution. Good King Prajadhipok smiles as he passes fleets of idle princely motorcars, giving rise to a startling suggestion—Was the King fed up with prankish princes, too?

¶ Moscow's Soviet press broods over the growth of Fascism in Japan. Noting an increasing boldness in terrorism in internal affairs, the editors anticipate increasing aggressiveness "on all foreign fronts of Japanese imperialism." And in the meantime the Tokyo press points to the unrelaxing driving of the Soviet overseers, the unexplained Red Russian troop movements along the Manchurian frontier, and broods over the growing menace of Communism. What dangers, what deceits, and what dark plottings continually exist—on the part of the other fellow!

Educator Named For High Honor



The Christian Science Monitor
DR. JOHN DEWEY

New Tax Plan For Schools Called Vital

Local Property Levy No Longer Sufficient, Says Educator

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29—The summoning of educators, tax specialists, and business people all over the country to devise a new revenue system was recommended by Prof. George D. Strayer of Columbia University to the seventieth annual convention of the National Education Association here.

"The United States is able to support education," said Dr. Strayer, "but the difficulty is with our system of taxation which in many instances is not geared to the present economic order."

As a way out of threatened retrenchments in school financing Dr. Strayer proposes that new ways of collecting and distributing taxation be devised, such as are being studied now by the teachers in New Jersey and Ohio.

Cities Profit

"It has been my contention for many years that no locality can hope to support its own schools on a local property tax," said Dr. Strayer. "Even in New York State no city finances its own schools. It is necessary to set up state taxation to be returned to the communities."

Dr. Strayer also declared that schools should be closed in communities where cuts are imperiling the efficiency of the education system.

"If the schools were actually to be shut, parents would immediately rise up to demand adequate support for education," said Dr. Strayer.

As the result of some 100 surveys of local education systems in which he has participated over a period of years, Dr. Strayer declares that some cities are getting 70 cents' worth of value for every dollar expended on school construction, that economies in school purchasing are obstructed by local merchants, and that politi-

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Alaskan Indians Turn to Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—In an attempt to solve the economic problem among the Alaskan natives, the bureau of Indian affairs is encouraging the Indians to plant gardens. The burden of financing is borne by the bureau, while the supervision of the planting and cultivating is done by their own teacher or social worker in the village.

Mr. Edward L. Keithahn, the teacher in the village of Kake in southeastern Alaska, gives an interesting account of this work in a report to the acting chief of Indian affairs, Mr. C. W. Hawksworth, in the Juneau office.

Acknowledging the receipt of two tons of seed potatoes for the Kake village, Mr. Keithahn says in his letter: "No help could be more opportune or have more far-reaching results. There has been a general and hearty return to gardening this spring. . . . Every beach, bay, island and creek bottom that offers possibilities of a crop is being tilled."

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THINGS PRESENT

Hm-m! Something for men on the Fashions and Dressmaking page!

"One of the Little Women" on the Home Forum gives us a new picture of Louisa M. Alcott. We mention this because you may be so charmed by the Legros etching you may see little else on the page.

Don't skip it just because it's long. You'll wish the editorial "One Reason for Armaments" were longer.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow the Herd a Day will strives to put the finishing touches on the moot question of whether it should be "one hundred one" or "one hundred and one" in formal reading and announcement.

Watch for "The Inner Dictionary" on the Home Forum Thursday.

Tomorrow, of course, brings the Young Folks' page.

Lausanne Near Breakdown Over New German Demands

Von Papen's Insistence on Changes in Versailles Treaty Makes Dark Outlook at Reparations Parley—Postponement Till Fall Probable

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 29—With the reparations conference tottering on the abyss of a breakdown, yet with a delegation of "Young Turk" radicals arriving from Paris to urge M. Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, to moderation, the German delegation this morning issued a demand for cancellation of the discriminatory clauses of the Treaty of Versailles as the price for the payments it is prepared to make to the proposed general recovery fund.

Germany's statement reflects an extreme nationalism. Arriving on the top of yesterday's firm refusal of Germany to make the compensatory payments to France which last week it was freely understood that the Reich was prepared to make, it is universally realized that the products of the Reparations Conference have reached the rock bottom. The only hopeful aspect now is that all the cards are on the table. No one can longer retain any illusion.

Nationalist Germany makes it perfectly clear to the world that it insists upon freedom from the restrictions of the peace treaties, which mean equally armaments, the loosing of political bonds and the end of economic and financial obligations. The German statement followed appeals from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, who is President of the Conference, made in the name of a number of other delegations, that the Reich should agree to some form of lump sum payment.

Capt. Franz von Papen, the German Chancellor, this morning publishes for the whole world what he last night said in private. Germany's conditions are drafted in the following terms: "World confidence can only be restored if the victorious powers decide to abolish the discriminations of the Versailles treaty. If the equality and the security of Germany be in this way reëstablished, the Chancellor regards it as possible that Germany will pay its share in the general effort of reconstruction of world economy in the form of a contribution which presupposes complete reestablishment of the economic equilibrium in Germany and the world."

Nothing could be plainer. The Reich's ultimate demands lie flat on the table. If the French want to do business they must make political concessions. Captain von Papen

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MEASURE SAVING $150,000,000 WAITS HOOVER SIGNING

Chief Feature of Economy Bill Passed by Senate Is Payless Furlough

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—The governmental economy bill designed to save at least $150,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning July 1, neared the end of its stormy career today, awaiting only President Hoover's signature to become law.

The bill went to the White House after the Senate late yesterday reversed its earlier position against the measure and voted 35 to 11 for its passage. The main feature of the bill is the compulsory 30-day payless furlough for federal employees, advocated by President Hoover. This item alone will mean between $88,000,000 and $100,000,000 in savings annually, it is estimated.

The following provisions affecting government employees everywhere were embodied in the bill:

Federal workers earning in excess of $1000 will be placed on a one-month payless furlough. Where this will not apply, a pay cut, ranging from 8.3 per cent between $1000 and $10,000, to 20 per cent on over $20,000, will be substituted.

Automatic pay increases and promotions within grades will be suspended at once.

Where married couples are employed in the federal service, the wife will be the first discharged.

Pay for overtime work, including work on Sundays and holidays will be immediately suspended except that workers now receiving a 10 per cent night pay differential will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent.

No vacancies will be filled in the federal service without written consent of the President.

Workers reaching the retirement age will be forced to withdraw from the service unless extensions are expressly granted by the President.

Retired military officers holding civilian positions would not be permitted to draw in excess of $3000 including pensions.

Annual leave with pay will be permanently reduced to 15 days. The furlough plan makes this inoperative for a year.

Heads of departments are given authority to retire workers for indefinite periods to keep within appropriations.

Retirement pay will be based at the annual rate of pay before reductions and deductions made accordingly.

Money saved from operation of furlough plan will not be applied to retaining workers in office, as originally proposed, but will go into the Treasury.

The Senate yesterday took another step forward through the maze of incomplete appropriation bills when it passed and sent to conference the Treasury-Post Office bill. The House, meanwhile, accepted the major part of the navy appropriation conference report but returned it to the House for adjustment of numerous sections. The Agriculture and War Department bills remained deadlocked in conference.

SQUIRES TURNS OVER NEWFOUNDLAND HELM

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 28 (AP)—Sir Richard Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, resigned with his Government today and a new Government, headed by Mr. F. C. Alderdice, will be sworn in tonight.

Sir Richard and his followers suffered an overwhelming defeat in the general election held June 11. Mr. Alderdice led the new United Newfoundland Party in opposition to the Premier and won 24 seats out of 27.

CHINESE RESIGN CUSTOMS JOBS IN DAIREN AREA

Quit in Protest to Seizure of the Service by Japanese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 29—Solution of the Dairen customs dispute is still incomplete, but it appears that British and other protests are exercising considerable influence. All Chinese employees in the Dairen customs house, numbering 72 struck today in protest against the Manchukuo seizure.

Harbin reports that the Japanese defeated 4000 Chinese guerrillas and occupied the walled town of Uyshu, 35 kilometers east of the Taolaichao station. The guerrillas, the report said, suffered heavy losses, fleeing toward Taling. Japanese officers manning machine guns were reported to have held off guerrillas for four hours before being overwhelmed.

A Chinese column, commanded by Gen. Ma Chan-shan's lieutenant, Li Tien-te, captured the walled town of Lintien, 75 kilometers east of Tsitsihar and was reported advancing toward Anta.

It is understood Generals Ma Chan-shan and Li Hai-ching are now near Chincheng, east of the Hulan-Hailun railway.

Efforts Made to Rescue Men Held by Chinese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, June 29—American diplomatic officials in Peiping, Hankow and Nanking are making determined efforts to secure release of the Rev. Arthur Nyhus of Fertile, Iowa, and the Rev. D. W. Vikner of Mead, Neb., who were captured by Communists Sunday from Kikungshan, a summer resort located near the border of Honan and Hopeh Provinces.

Mrs. Vikner and three children, Mrs. Nyhus and child, Mrs. Eric Sovik and son, of Northfield, Minn., and the Rev. H. W. K. Sandy, of Wesleyan Methodist Mission, also were captured but were released after one day's captivity.

Efforts to release the men held are difficult because the Communists cut the Peiping-Hankow Railway at several points. Communists control the railway between Kwangshui and Hsinyang, but 50,000 government troops have been dispatched as an expeditionary force against the 20,000 Communists.

Government officials are coöperating in efforts to secure the release of the captives.

Chinese Problem Delayed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 29—In so far as the Sino-Japanese problem is concerned today was again one of postponement in the League of Nations. Late yesterday a plenary session of the Assembly was appointed for tomorrow and one of the Committee of Nineteen for today, but this morning both meetings were further postponed 24 hours. M. Paul Hymans explained that he and some other leaders were too busy at Lausanne to come to Geneva at present.

FREE STATE SENATE PASSES OATH BILL

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, June 29 (AP)—The Irish Senate yesterday passed the De Valera bill to abolish the oath to the English Crown, but the measure carried an amendment which nullified the purpose of the Free State Government.

Mr. Joseph Connolly, Minister of Telegraphs, said the Government had no intention of accepting the measure in its present form but would let it go to the Dail "with the results that might be expected."

BOSTON PAYS ITS RESPECTS TO AMELIA PUTNAM

Parade, Gifts and Receptions Mark Visit of Flier to Home City

Amid a hail of ticker tape, fragments of paper and tremendous applause, Boston welcomed back her famous daughter, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, today.

Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the airport, was the first person in Boston to greet Mrs. Putnam, who was not accompanied by her husband, whose business made it imperative for him to remain in New York.

A long automobile parade sped her from the airport to Scollay Square, from which point she was escorted through downtown Boston streets, lined with thousands of persons, to the City Hall. Here Mrs. Putnam was received by Acting Mayor Edward Gallagher, who presented to her, for the City of Boston, a traveling case, in recognition of her feat of flying alone from Newfoundland to Northern Ireland.

At the State House Mrs. Putnam was greeted by Mr. Robert F. Bradford, representative of Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Presentation of a gold medal to the flier was the feature of the ceremony.

From the State House Mrs. Putnam was escorted to the Copley-Plaza, where a luncheon was given in her honor. The flier, accompanied by her mother and sister, will attend the athletic carnival at Braves Field this afternoon.

Mrs. Putnam Will Be Glad When the 'Zoo Part' of Her Transatlantic Feat Is Over

By JANET MABIE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD AMERLIA EARHART PLANE, STAVANO, NEWARK TO BOSTON, June 29—We have left the Standard Oil Company field for Boston on the last "appearance" Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, transatlantic flier, will make before she collects her scattered thoughts and settles down to business again, taking off tomorrow with her husband, Mr. George Palmer Putnam, for a trip to California.

But for the color, the ship is nearly a twin to the ship in which Mrs. Put-

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Canada Launches Fast-Mail Route Across Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 29—Mail that left Southampton last Friday at noon arrived here at 5:45 yesterday afternoon, or 82 hours and 45 minutes. This is not a record for Canada but it is said to be faster than the time established by other transatlantic routes.

This delivery was made possible by the new Canadian Pacific Steamship Empress of Britain arriving off the entrance of the strait of Belle Isle 73 hours and 53 minutes after leaving Southampton, the mail being transferred to a plane at Bradore Bay and delivered at Montreal, Ottawa and New York last evening.

The experiment proved successful in every way. A regular service will start on July 17 and be continued throughout the sittings of the Imperial Economic Conference.

Cabinet Selected In Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 29 (AP)—Mr. F. C. Alderdice, sworn in last night as the new Prime Minister of Newfoundland, today announced the personnel of his cabinet.

The list follows:

Mr. Alderdice, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Customs.

Mr. J. C. Puddester, Secretary of State.

Mr. L. E. Emerson, Minister of Justice.

Mr. H. W. Quinton, Minister of Public Works.

Mr. William C. Winsor, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. William J. Walsh, Minister of Lands and Fisheries.

It was understood that the Department of Lands and Fisheries will be divided at the next session of the Legislature, making two portfolios, Agriculture and Mines, and Marine and Fisheries. Mr. John Stone has been mentioned as a possible appointee as Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

BALLOONS GO OVER PICCARD'S RECORD

STUTTGART, Germany, June 29 (AP)—Three test balloons carrying measuring instruments were sent up 65,000 feet yesterday under the direction of Prof. Erich Regener of the Technical University. The altitude was greater than that attained last year by Prof Auguste Piccard in his ascension to the stratosphere.

Each balloon was 8¼ feet in diameter and the three were hitched together 13 feet apart with the instruments in a gondola between them. They were hauled down after three hours.

COWLES SUCCEEDS DAWES

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Mr. Gardner Cowles Sr. of Iowa was confirmed yesterday by the Senate as a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, succeeding Charles G. Dawes.

CONTEST OVER LIQUOR ISSUE HOLDS UP PLATFORM REPORT TO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Third Day's Session Held Up by Belated Report of Committee

DELEGATES TAKE STOCK OF SITUATION

Clear-Cut Majority for New York Governor Shown in Tuesday's Vote

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—The Democratic national convention turned today to consideration of a belated report from the committee on resolutions and platform which held up opening of the third day's session until mid-afternoon.

Roosevelt supporters are expected to dominate the preparation of the platform as they have the election of officers and the seating of delegates, with the chief contest centering around the prohibition plank.

On prohibition, the Roosevelt group has so far favored the resubmission of a repeal plank, without pledging the party to straight out repeal. It has put in a dry, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana as permanent chairman. Against this viewpoint is pitted the extreme wets who desire a repeal plank, plus a party pledge for immediate modification of the Volstead Act.

Presidential Ballot

With the platform out of the way, some time at the end of an evening session tonight, it is expected, the presidential balloting will begin, and Roosevelt delegates are heartened by their string of victories yesterday.

As the situation now rests, only about 112 votes stand between the New York Governor and the 1932 Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States. No candidate in a Democratic convention has ever yet come so close to selection as that before and not been nominated and despite contrary forecasts heard from the anti-Roosevelt leaders today, jubilation reigns in the New Yorker's camp.

Six months of controversy over the question of Governor Roosevelt's strength at the start of the Democratic convention were pretty well brought to a close here with the direct balloting. Although the matters at stake were the seating of two rival delegations and later of the election of a permanent chairman, the record votes were everywhere accepted as a fair preliminary test of strength. And the results showed that Governor Roosevelt not only is by far the strongest single candidate, as previously expected, but that he has already a big majority, almost approaching the necessary two-thirds.

The glee which filled the anti-Roosevelt forces as the Governor's managers here abandoned their fight against the two-thirds rule on instructions from Albany, gave way to something approaching gloom when the results of these three votes were analyzed. The first vote came on the seating of the contested Louisiana delegation, headed by the irrepressible Senator Huey Long, a Roosevelt supporter and leader. The second vote involved a similar contest of the Minnesota delegation; while the third and most important battle revolved around the rival claims of Senator Walsh and Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the party's executive committee, as permanent chairman. Anti-Roosevelt forces supported Mr. Shouse.

Roosevelt Strength

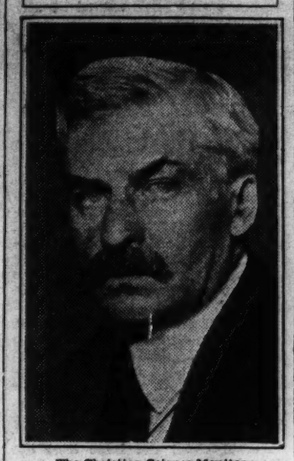
The following table gives the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt strength on these three ballots and the number of votes by which strength was under 770, or the two-thirds required for nomination.

	Roosevelt	Anti Roosevelt	Short of Two Thirds
Louisiana	638¾	514¼	131¼
Minnesota	658¼	492¾	111¾
Chairman	626	528	144

Governor Roosevelt's campaign manager, Mr. James A. Farley of New York on the strength of these ballots, reiterated his claim that his candidate would be nominated on the first ballot. He argues that as the roll is called Governor Roosevelt will amass about 690 votes, and that some states, after this result

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

CHAIRMAN



The Christian Science Monitor
© Henry Miller
THOMAS J. WALSH

Wet Demands Delay Work On Platform

Committee Resists Proposal of Pledge to Support Repeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Following tense early morning conferences on the prohibition plank, the only really controversial item in the Democratic platform, the resolutions committee settled down to work at 10 o'clock this morning, determined to complete their task for presentation to the convention by two o'clock.

Anxious representatives of silver, power, farm and other interests crowded the narrow corridor outside the Rose Room of the Congress Hotel, where the most vital work of the convention was going on behind closely guarded doors.

Senators and other members of the committee came to the door from time to time to whisper encouragement or admit defeat to those waiting eagerly outside for whatever crumbs of comfort might fall from the tables of deliberation.

Outright Pledge

First came Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, leader of the strong wet bloc in the committee, to declare that nothing the committee could do would satisfy his group other than an outright pledge to support repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

This put an end to any hope of a compromise in the committee and definitely indicated that the whole prohibition issue would be brought to the floor of the convention. This follows since the drafting subcommittee has already taken a firm stand against an outright repeal pledge and since it remains strongly improbable that wets can secure an actual majority in the committee.

A repeal plank will be proposed to the convention by Senator Walsh's wet minority.

Next came a definite statement that all proposed silver planks had been rejected with the exception of one indorsing an international silver conference. Along with the rejected proposals went the ancient Bryan plan for free coinage of silver at the 16-to-1 ratio.

Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington comes out with the story that three words are forming the basis of the prohibition controversy. These are "submit," "propose," or "favor." The first is what the drys wish to employ in referring to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Wets, of course, are insisting that the party should "favor." Senator Dill himself, he said, was urging "propose" as both a compromise and a word which would more nearly meet the intent of the Constitution.

There are only five subjects they cannot seem to agree on. Those are prohibition, farm relief, war debts,

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Delegates and Guests Speculate on Prospects of Battle

WRINGING WETS CRY FOR 'REPEAL'

Ordinary Wets for Offering Amendment Without Recommendation

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—Will the convention continue today the placid course which a working Roosevelt majority has assured for it thus far?

That is the question which delegates and guests are putting to each other as they await the call of the chair. We know that the resolutions committee is tied up in conflict between the wets and the wringing wets—if there are any drys in the controversy, no one hears of them. Whether to offer to the country a repeal amendment without recommendation, or to earnestly urge the country to ratify repeal, is the alternative on which the factions split.

Personally I don't think the distinction worth fighting over. If the word repeal appears in the plank it will pin that policy to the Democratic Party. The Smith-Raskob-Shouse faction desire this and believe, no doubt sincerely, that the country demands repeal and is ready to support the party advocating it.

Perhaps they are right, but I emphatically doubt it. Personally, socially and geographically, these men represent the elements which systematically violate the prohibition law as it now stands, and naturally demand its removal from the statute books. Moreover, they represent the financial forces which would substitute excise taxes on the poor for income taxes on millionaires. But there are other social strata in this United States of ours.

Recess Announced

The chairman has just announced an hour's recess to await the conclusion of the labors of the committee and I wish I had at hand the reference works from which I could compile for citation here the organizations which will be sung into unified opposition to the Democratic Party when it has finally allied itself definitely with the liquor interest.

Beginning with the Protestant churches, the social settlements, the charitable organizations of every sort, the Parent-Teachers, the women's leagues of innumerable sorts, the Anti-Saloon League, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, and the agencies for social, moral and political reform generally. If the party goes deliberately to work to affront these forces it will continue to maintain proudly its position as the minority party.

But in the midst of these calculations I am interrupted by the call of Will Rogers to the platform. He boasts that he alone is speaking without manuscript. "Even the clergyman had to write his prayer," he says. "Nobody could stand up here and think at the moment offhand anything that would impress the Lord favorably to Democrats."

Bring Loudest Shouts

It is perhaps an evidence of the good nature of the crowd that his shrewdest sallies at the expense of the Democrats bring the loudest shouts of laughter and applause. Then he appealed to his auditors, if the nominee were not to their liking, not to go home and act like Democrats, but at least pretend satisfaction.

His closing words that his remarks were the first from the platform that were intended to be funny, brought down the house. The Rogers appearance started a vaudeville show. Gene Tunney was loudly called, but failed to appear. Clarence Darrow, whose platform so far as prohibition is concerned is to violate the law and make no appropriations for its enforcement, was loudly cheered.

Example of Efficiency

The convention yesterday gave a notable illustration of efficiency and swift discharge of business. As soon as the perfunctory proceedings of the first hour were over, and the report of the credentials committee presented, matters proceeded with a smoothness and celerity which under some circumstances might suggest that terrible bugbear of amateur politicians, the steam roller. It was not a steam roller but a comfortable working majority for the Roosevelt forces.

So long as the temporary chairman, Senator Barkley, chosen by them, was in the chair, the amenities of discussion were punctiliously observed. Nobody was choked off, and the chairman met a number of circumstances which might easily have developed irritation, with an unfailing good humor which commended him greatly to all who had the opportunity to observe his tactics.

Tolerant Rule

But under his easy and tolerant rule what the Roosevelt people wanted they got. They seated Senator Huey Long, who by the way, addressing the convention in his own defense, manifested none of those extravagances of manner with which the partisan press has so generally credited him. They adopted the report of the committee on credentials by a comfortable majority. They accepted the report of the committee on rules practically without serious contention. And although the committee

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Britain Believed Moving to Bring Halt in Arms Conference Till Fall

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 29—Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, returned to Geneva today and plunged into a series of interviews which awakened the belief in informed quarters that an adjournment of the arms conference until August is imminent.

Arriving by air from London late yesterday, Sir John made a brief visit to Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Conference, then motored to Lausanne, where he conferred with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and spent the night. Back in Geneva this morning, he talked with Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French War Minister, then went with Sir Herbert Samuel, British Home Secretary, to lunch with Mr. Henderson.

Sir John has arranged for an interview with Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium.

British quarters are preserving strict secrecy regarding Sir John's communications to representatives of other governments, but it is understood that the British are still pressing for suspension of the Geneva parleys from mid-July to November, and apparently with hopes of realizing this procedure.

American officials are declaring that the conference must go on until some concrete achievement has been attained, but there is suspicion that the American definition of concrete will not entirely agree with the dictionary.

Informally it is said at American headquarters that Washington will be glad to have a long recess begin soon if some formula of agreement, even if only "in principle," for real reduction of armaments can be realized. The Hoover Administration, it is said, must have some achievement or promise of achievement by the conference to ward off political attacks at home during the course of the presidential campaign.

OLD AND NEW INDIAN ISLAND PARTIES UNITE

Maine Penobscots Make Up Their Differences of Many Years

By TA-DE-WIN
Member of the Penobscots.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD TOWN, Maine—When the State Legislature convenes for its next session, the representative of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians will attend in the interests of every dweller on Indian Island instead of a divided constituency. This fact has just been revealed by George C. Dana, former Governor of the so-called Old Party on Indian Island.

While national political parties are busily engaged in the preparation of progress defining party issues, two Penobscots have been successful in uniting their opposing parties. One is an old-time Indian with no education according to the white man's interpretation, Lewis Nicholas, Governor of the New Party, the other is Governor Dana, a Hampton graduate.

Today the Penobscots are at work on new laws that will complete the union of the two parties. Originally there was only one party on Indian Island which every four years elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Ferryman, Policeman and Representative to the State Legislature. Then there was one definite choice for Governor and all was harmony. At one election, though, an interprising Indian suggested a rival candidate who stood for progress; that is, that the Indians should not keep up their ancient customs, and should not speak Indian. That split the once solid body of voters and the Old Party and the New Party came into being. The Old Party maintained that what was good enough for their grandparents was good enough for them, while the New Party discarded Indian language, costume and ceremonials.

Recently Governor Nicholas approached former Governor Dana and suggested combining forces so that there might only be one party on Indian Island.

That brought a meeting of the representatives of both parties in the home of former Governor Dana. An agreement was made to combine both parties and let the Indians of Indian Island stand for progress yet at the same time speak their Indian language and perform such of their ceremonials as they wished at any of their celebrations.

Tonight at the Pops

"Szechenyi Indulo," March...Fahrbach
Overture to "Sakuntala"...Goldmark
Third Slavonic Dance.....Dvořák
"Carmen," Fantasia.....Bizet
"Irish Rhapsody".....Herbert
"Thais," Meditation.....Massenet
Violin solo: J. Theodorowicz)
"Ballet of the Hours," from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
"O' Thee I Sing," Selection...Gershwin
"Loin du Bal".....Gillet
"Cheyenne Indian War Dance"..Skilton

EVENTS TONIGHT

Performance of play, "Captain Applejack," benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and First Cohasset Unitarian Church, Parish House, Cohasset, 8, through June 30.

Braves Field: Athletic carnival in honor of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, benefit Boston unemployed, Braves Field, 12 to 6 p. m.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Bachelor's Folly," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Colonial products, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Paths in Palestine," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; woodcuts of the Far East, to June 30; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; prints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Nebury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Glass Studio of Mr. Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place—Stained glass windows destined for St. Peter's Church, New York City.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Add-A-Unit-Stake and Plant Tie

The Most *Effective*, the *Simplest* and *Neatest* on the Market.
No String Required. Simply pass wire tie around plant and snap to stake. Tie adjustable to size of plant. Slip two units together for tall plants. Units consist of 24-in. rust treated tubular stake and wire tie. Lasts a life-time. The only tie that can also be used for borders. 12 Units, $1; 50 Units, $3.75; 100 Units, $7, prepaid.
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"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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BOSTON, MASS.

Bank Coöperation Found Great Help For Stabilization

Banks can get things done acting together that singly would be impossible, Mr. Myron F. Converse, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, told the corporators of the Gardner Savings Bank at Gardner last night. He said:

"Consider for a moment that we, as a group, represent no less than $2,367,915,053. Working together, speaking for such an accumulation of small capital, we are able to command audience and respect. Speaking individually our voices are apt to go unheard."

He expressed the hope that the Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc., recently established, would be but the preface to greater banking organization and mutual support among banks. He heralded the fund as "the foremost example of coöperation to which our banks can point in more than a century of existence." It has, he said, fulfilled expectations in contributing toward the stabilization of finances. During this period, characterized by him as one of unsurpassed settling in the economic terrain, the fund provides an important reason for confidence, he declared.

He expressed confidence that the recession has ended, and that restoration awaits merely the liquidation of present forces.

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

Some noteworthy additions have been made at the Guild of Boston Artists to the spring display, which is lengthening into the summer show. Outstanding members of the organization have sent their latest works.

Full of charm is the portrait by Mrs. Lillian Wescott Hale of a child dressed in crisp green taffeta. Mrs. Hale has dashed off the fabric texture with the assurance of one who handles and understands stuffs. She gives enough illusion and does not choose to sleek the surfaces and trim the edges. She offers the onlooker an opportunity to exercise his imagination.

Mr. John Sharman in a still-life has worked in terms not of representation of individual objects but with the collection as a unit. He stresses composition, fitting the objects together so that they will have a structural significance one to another. Mrs. Elizabeth Paxton preserves in her meticulously wrought portraits a beautiful tonal quality which is frail and exotic. She is escaping that bondage to surface exactness which has until now prevented her painting a picture with an eye to the whole and not to the part. Every detail in her picture partakes somewhat of the character of its neighbor, thus making it possible for her to work toward a necessary and desirable homogeneity.

Mr. Frank Benson imparts a tranquil mood with his twilight scene of a stream reflecting pearly-green tints as it winds through marshes. More and more does Mr. Benson try to realize quiet and relaxation in his oils. The places he depicts are the dream of city-rushed persons. Perhaps that is why he is so popular; he visualizes the popular fancy.

D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with showers Thursday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly local showers Thursday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy followed by showers tonight or Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday in interior.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy followed by showers late tonight or Thursday; slightly warmer in south portion tonight; slightly cooler in interior Thursday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy followed by showers late tonight or Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to fresh southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, possibly followed by showers Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	76	78	Montreal ...	64	88
Bismarck ...	60	84	Nantucket ...	68	76
Boston	72	88	New Orleans.	82	90
Buffalo	62	72	New York ..	70	84
Calgary	50	76	Norfolk, Va..	74	90
Charleston ..	78	88	North Platte	66	88
Chicago	68	74	Philadelphia.	74	84
Cincinnati ...	68	82	Phoenix,Ariz.	84	112
Denver	66	86	Pittsburgh ..	64	80
Eastport, Me.	68	84	Portland, Me.	70	84
Hatteras	80	84	Raleigh	76	94
Honolulu,T.H. ..		80	St. Louis ...	74	86
7p.m. June28	76	..	St. Paul	70	84
Helena,Mont.	62	90	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D..	66	88	San Francisco	62	64
Jacksonville .	78	86	SantaFe,N.M.	62	86
Kansas City.	74	84	Seattle	54	80
Key West ..	84	..	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles .	60	76	Washington.	72	86
Memphis ...	76	86	Wichita,Kan.	72	88
Miami, Fla. .	84	86	Williston,N.D.	60	82

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 29.
B—Maximum June 28.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday, 9:01 p. m., Thursday, 9:35 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.9 feet, 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

MILK PRICE INCREASED

An increase to six cents a quart in the price paid to farmers for milk sold in Boston was announced Wednesday by the sales committee of the New England Dairies. According to the Associated Press, this action was taken in view of the shortening of the milk supply which is now taking place and which will become more marked in July.

WITHOUT GRIT
Gelatinous and Glutinous Plaques (*films*) are removed and accumulation of Tartar prevented by Use of

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Used as directed REVELATION TOOTH POWDER thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful scratchy grit and polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.

NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

Maine Indians Promote Unity

The Christian Science Monitor

GROUP OF PENOBSCOTS
NEWELL M. FRANCIS, Former Governor, in Center; MRS. JULIA DANA FRANCIS at Left and MRS. MABEL F. KNIGHT (TA-DE-WIN) at Right. The Child Is MADELINE FRANCIS.

SUMMER SHOWN IN ITS GLORY AT FLOWER EXHIBIT

Manchester Rose Show Is Dominated by Burrage Orchid Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 29—A glory of early summer bloom, dominated by an exhibit of the famous Burrage orchids, is the rose show of the North Shore Horticultural Society which opened at Horticultural Hall here yesterday. The show is considered by members of the society a better show than last year's, from point of bloom and variety, and the exhibits include roses, peonies, sweet peas and greenhouse plants, both floral and foliage, in a perfection and profusion that transforms the bare hall into a colorful garden.

On the main floor and below stairs groups of flowering plants, long tables of blossoms, rock gardens and a group of decorated dinner and luncheon tables vie for attention.

On the stage is arranged the collection of orchids entered by Mr. A. C. Burrage of West Manchester, which received the Daniel Low Company silver cup for the most meritorious exhibit. Against a natural background of green, bedded in moss, orchids in all the delicate and deeper shades of violet and lavender, orchids in yellow and orange, in red and rare browns, in purest white and orchids that resemble the quaint patterns of old-fashioned calicos present an exhibit that is a show in itself.

On the right of the stage, also from the Burrage greenhouses, a hugh plant of purple bougainvillea, whose blossoms conceal the foliage, and a banana tree bearing both fruit and bloom, are attracting much attention. These received a vote of thanks by the judges.

The first prize for roses, a silver cup donated by Mrs. A. C. Burrage, was awarded to Mrs. William H. Moore of Prides Crossing. The collection included hybrid perpetuals and teas. Mrs. George E. Cabot of Manchester won the second prize, a silver medal, for her collection of roses. First prize for a basket of roses, arranged for effect, went to Mrs. R. P. Snelling of Beverly Farms.

Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of Manchester received first prize for a group of hardy and half-hardy perennials, biennial and annual plants, arranged at the right of the hall just inside the entrance. A masterpiece of arrangement and effective coloring, it includes lobelia, petunias, stocks, clarkia, stately foxgloves and canterbury bells, with trachelium and blue lace flowers in a combination of purple, mauve, soft rose and pink against a black background. Mrs. Lancashire also received the silver cup offered by the Salem News for the best display of sweet peas.

First prize for a dinner table decoration was won by Mr. Robert Sanford of Manchester. In a group of six entries Mr. Sanford's table, which showed Talisman roses as a centerpiece with floral bowl, candles, china and glass in green and a first course of cantaloupe duplicating in its ripe interior the pinkish yellow at the base of the rose petals, was judged the best decoration for symmetry, color combination and arrangement. An economy luncheon table laid with striped linen and set with green glass at a cost of $3.79, arranged by Mrs. Ruth A. Merriam, won first prize.

A rock garden including several varieties of sedum, dianthus, white, purple and yellow violas and campanula or miniatures of the canterbury bell family, entered by Mrs. Maurice J. Curran of Andover, is one of the special entries receiving a first prize.

TYPOS ELECT CANTWELL

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Mr. William P. Cantwell, of Worcester, was elected president of the New England Typographical Union at the closing session of the three-day convention yesterday. Newport, R. I., was chosen as the 1933 convention city, providing the executive board finds it feasible to meet there.

PAY ROLLS SUSPENDED

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Failure of the city to negotiate a loan from a Boston banking house caused indefinite suspension of city pay rolls yesterday. Announcement was made to that effect by Miss Rose Cadieux, deputy city treasurer, on receipt from Boston of a message from Lionel Bonvouloir, another assistant, that a personal appeal has brought no success.

TARIFFS TERMED AS PREMIUM ON OVERPRODUCTION

Rates Called Obstacle to Development of Natural Wealth

Tariffs all over the world have been a great obstacle to the full use of our resources and technical abilities, Mr. Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, told members of a class in "the trade and financial policies of nations" at the New England Institute of International Relations, meeting at Wellesley College this week.

"In a sense," Professor Gideonse said, "tariffs are a premium on overproduction. They produce new industries when they are not needed and then the unemployment that inevitably follows is remedied by a new dose of protection until the entire system breaks down in such a period of radical readjustment as we are now witnessing."

The speaker said that the average discussion of tariffs in terms of countries with low standards, is full of the most glaring economic inconsistencies.

"High wages per worker and high costs per unit product are not necessarily facts which come together. In fact, economists would generally expect the reverse. High wages can be paid because efficient management of industry makes it possible to spread the cost of labor over a large number of products. High wages and low labor cost therefore usually go together."

Professor Gideonse, in dwelling on the European debt question, said that many blame Europe for defaulting on her debt to the United States, both private and public, yet they overlook the fact that the default is inevitably caused by American commercial policies.

Mr. Hornell Hart, professor of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr, spoke on "A Spiritual Program for the Achievement of Peace." He said that fulfillment of personality in social relations depends upon "integration of the self." This, he continued, can be achieved only by creative accommodation of our purposes to those of our associates through mutual understanding, elimination of antagonizers, discovery of areas of agreement, and merging of ideals.

"Any thoroughgoing peace program must be based upon the purpose of making love dominant in relations between nations and between races," Professor Hart declared. "To achieve permanent results it is necessary that we work with unseen forces to build up communities of people who understand the spiritual significance of love and who have disciplined themselves to apply it fundamentally and sweepingly in their lives."

Mr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, is scheduled to address members of the Institute tonight on "Disarmament—Its History and Problems."

Fishing Vessel Reaches Boston With Queer Haul

King Neptune must be hauling up his mooring!

Capt. Bernard Wolff of the schooner Gertrude Parker, which arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today, has evidence to prove it. While fishing on Georges for cod and haddock, a canvas bag was hauled to the surface from the sands of the famous fishing ground 50 fathoms below the surface. In the bag were carefully packed a complete collection of aluminum pots, pans and kettles, enough to equip a good sized ship's galley.

Captain Wolff brought one of the pots to Boston, it having been found in good condition. It was displayed at the New England Fish Exchange today. No mermaid envoys appeared to claim the others, they were returned to the deep and the vessel came to market with its fish.

Today was curio day at the pier. Two other unusual events were reported. Capt. Robert Wharton of the steamer Fabia, brought in a peculiar insect or bird that flew aboard his vessel on the fishing grounds. It was brought to port in a bottle for study by the marine biologists of the Biological Museum at Harvard.

Capt. Matthew Sears of the schooner Kilarney brought in a three-eyed haddock, said to be the first ever found. It was taken on Western Bank, southeast of Sable Island, weighed about five pounds. This also will be turned over to the museum for study. The third eye was between the normal two eyes, but slightly above them.

SPAULDINGS DONATE TOWNSEND SCHOOL

TOWNSEND, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Two native sons of Townsend, who won wealth and fame in another state, but who did not forget the little Massachusetts town in which they were born, today helped make a complete success of Townsend's two hundredth anniversary.

They were Mr. Huntley N. and Mr. Rolland H. Spaulding, who gained success and fortune in industry, and both of whom rose to become Governor of New Hampshire. As Townsend celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its incorporation today, Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding returned to turn over to the town a $250,000 school—the joint gift of the brothers. It will be known as the Spaulding Memorial School, in memory of the parents, Jonas and Emeline Cummings Spaulding.

MARKET DATA OFFERED AS AID TO MERCHANTS

Information Service Provided by Bureau of Commerce

To make available to business men results of research and practical experience in the marketing field, a new special merchandising information service has been installed by leading commercial groups in 14 New England cities, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The new service is an aid in supplying the growing demand of American business for basic information helpful in development of successful marketing policies and is made possible by coöperation with the United States Department of Commerce, which supplies to the commercial organizations upon request copies of current merchandising information.

Information relates to the newest marketing methods, practices and ideas drawn from special study, as well as the practices of successful concerns. It is summarized and indexed in a form to make it of maximum practical use to the business executive.

Demand for such information, Mr. Butler explains, is evidenced by the fact that the Commerce Department alone extended more than half a million such services on direct requests from individual concerns during 1930 and nearly three-quarters of a million in 1931. Through the program of coöperation with trade groups it is expected that this increasing pressure for service may be handled in large part by private groups in the locality where the inquirer is located rather than through the department direct. In this way the Government's aids to business may be extended without appreciable added expenditure or expansion of facilities.

Working with the federal department is the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries representing local chambers of commerce throughout the nation, and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

New England commercial organizations already coöperating to make more general the merchandising information supplied by the Government include The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers of Boston; The New England Shoe and Leather Association of Boston; The New England Hardware Dealers' Association of Boston; The Glazed and Fancy Paper Association of Springfield; The Distribution Research Association of Springfield; and the Chambers of Commerce at Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury and Providence and nine other Massachusetts cities.

Now in Progress

HANAN
HALF-YEARLY SALE
of Women's Shoes

Unlined pump of white calfskin with punch-work trimming. Made for Hanan. *Reduced to* $7.95

White corded Sandal with pink lining. Made for Hanan. *Reduced to* $8.95

Unlined Oxford of perforated calfskin. Black, brown, and blue. Also in white. Made by Hanan. *Reduced to* $9.85

Beautiful models that have been acclaimed as the season's smartest . . . styles for every summer occasion from picnics to dinner parties . . . even our newest shoes in white and cool fabrics . . . are now enticingly reduced in time for vacation shopping.

$5.85 to $10.85

Quality, like Character, endures

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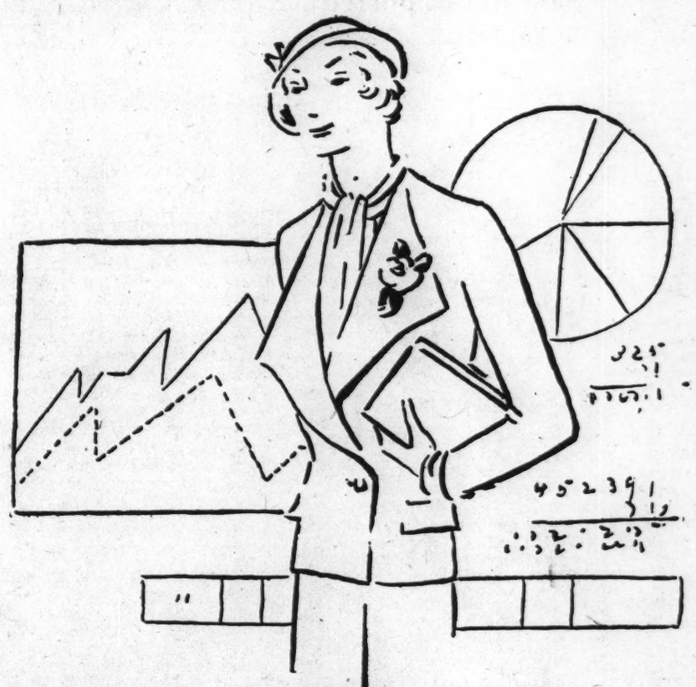
ATLANTA • BALTIMORE • BOSTON • BUFFALO • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • COLUMBUS
DETROIT • KANSAS CITY • LOS ANGELES • MEMPHIS • ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS
SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE • NEW ORLEANS • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH



At A&P

You're Not a Statistic—

YOU'RE a particular person with your own food preferences. And at A&P we're everlastingly on the job to see that our stores are stocked with foods that meet these individual requirements of yours.

We're not at all impersonal. And we're far from being too big to consider individual needs. North, South, East, and West, our stores carry the kind of foods local people prefer.

The more customers we have the better we can serve each one. For no one need pay very much for a service which so many support.

Even in these days of figures and surveys, A&P doesn't see you statistically at all. We aren't thinking in terms of our six million customers, but in terms of YOU. Our object is to give you individual, attentive, saving service.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

OUR DAILY FOOD, A & P's radio program for women who keep house, is broadcast every weekday morning at 8:45 and 9:30, Eastern Standard Time, over 48 N. B. C. stations.

WITNESS TELLS HOW LINDBERGH GANG 'LOOKED'

Federal Agent Furnishes Descriptions He Says Curtis Gave Him

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Descriptions of the kidnapers of the infant child of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh were given in detail by John H. Curtis to Mr. Frank J. Wilson of Baltimore, a special agent of the United States Revenue Department, according to testimony by Mr. Wilson at the third day's trial of Curtis on charges of hindering the capture of the kidnapers.

The descriptions, Mr. Wilson testified, were given by Curtis as follows:

"Dyn"—42 years old; 5 feet, 10 inches; 160 pounds; Scandinavian descent; ruddy complexion; sandy hair.

"Sam Goldberg"—A Norwegian Jew with large features; 35; black, greasy hair; gaudy dresser.

"Eric" or "Nils"—Typical Scandinavian; 5ft. 8in.; slender.

"John"—Scandinavian; brown suit; neat; 35; 5ft. 10in.; athletic; sandy hair; spoke broken English.

"Hilda Larsen"—Wife of "Dyn"; 5ft. 6in.; 37; light complexion; good looking.

With the prosecution confident that its case had not been prejudiced by testimony of Colonel Lindbergh, the third day's session opened today with W. E. Haskell, newspaper executive, again on the witness stand.

Just before court convened, Mr. Anthony M. Hauck, prosecutor, said he considered Colonel Lindbergh's testimony that he believed Curtis had never been in contact with the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby was offset by ensuing testimony of Mr. Edmund B. Bruce, of Elmira.

Mr. Hauck had stated in his opening address to the jury that the prosecution would prove that Curtis had been in negotiation with the kidnapers and then by his formal confession that all his activities had been a hoax had hindered capture of the criminals. Curtis has since repudiated that confession.

Bruce expressed the opinion Curtis had been in touch with the real kidnapers and that while he considered Curtis a "liar" he believed him not guilty as charged in the present indictment.

"Colonel Lindbergh was a witness with one opinion," Mr. Hauck said today, "and Bruce was another with another view. The jury can form its conclusions from the testimony of either, and convict."

Mr. Haskell, who was on the stand when court adjourned last night and who resumed it today, is assistant to the president of the New York Tribune, Inc., publisher of the New York Herald Tribune. Yesterday he told of Curtis's offer to him to sell the story of his negotiations. No agreement was reached pending return of the child to its parents.

Today Mr. Haskell testified that he was with Curtis in south Jersey at the time the baby's body was found on May 12.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Lloyd Fisher, chief defense counsel, Mr. Haskell said he had visited Curtis in jail after he had confessed that all his negotiations were a hoax and Curtis at that time emphatically reaffirmed that he had been in touch with the actual kidnapers.

"I was puzzled," witness testified, "so I asked him, 'Now that it is all over, tell me, were you ever in touch with the kidnapers?'

"He most indignantly said, 'Yes, the story is still to be told. It's in Norfolk.'"

Mr. Haskell said Curtis told him he had confessed that all his stories of negotiations with the kidnapers were a hoax in order "to get some sleep."

Britain Will Not Act In Violet Sharpe Case

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—The British Government is satisfied there is no cause to make representations to the United States over Miss Violet Sharpe, English girl who committed suicide after police interrogation in the Lindbergh kidnapping case, Capt. A. A. Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today.

Mr. E. H. G. Shepherd, British Consul-General in New York, Captain Eden said, made careful inquiries on all the circumstances and received every assistance from United States police authorities.

"He is saisfied," Capain Eden continued, "that no physical violence whatever, or so-called third-degree methods, were used by police, and that Miss Sharpe was not interrogated under conditions of severe physical strain induced by lack of sleep or want of food. She was, however, in common with two of her fellow witnesses, subjected to intensive and searching examination on account of certain misstatements made by her on the occasion of her earlier examination. Fear of further interrogation appears so to have affected her nerves that she took her own life."

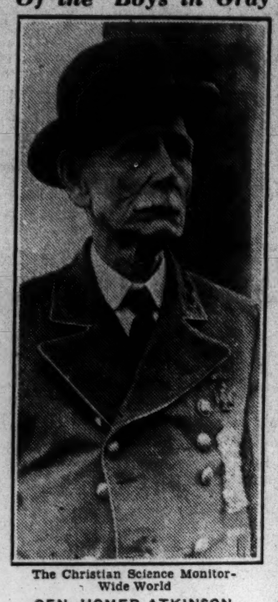
SCHEURER TO DIRECT GERMAN SHIP LINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Dr. Adolph Scheurer, director of the New York board of the Hamburg-American Line has been named senior director in charge of passenger traffic on the North American continent to succeed Mr. Emil Lederer, who has been made sole arbiter of the transatlantic passenger conference, it was learned here yesterday, when Dr. Scheurer made public a cablegram from Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, chairman of the line's board of managers, informing him of appointment.

Dr. Scheurer will take over supervision of Hamburg-American passenger traffic here on July 1. He obtained his master's certificate in the German merchant marine, but interrupted his sea-going career to study law. After graduating from Leipsig University and passing the requisite examinations to set himself up as a practicing attorney, he decided in 1930 to return to the world of ships.

Commander-in-Chief Of the 'Boys in Gray'



The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

GEN. HOMER ATKINSON

Elected to Head the United Confederate Veterans.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—General Atkinson, who was just elected commander of the United Confederate Veterans at their annual reunion, was one of the Home Guards at Petersburg who stood off Union forces on June 9, 1864, saving the city from capture. He was wounded in the last battle, Fort Gregg, when Petersburg fell.

Bonus Ranks Pick Permanent Chief

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—While Congress and Washington police sought to encourage disbandment of the capital's "bonus army," the veterans today seemed solely concerned with settling the leadership of their tattered ranks.

They showed little interest in Senate adoption yesterday of a resolution sent to the House under which the former service men would receive federal loans for transportation home. A "confirmation election" was called at all camps today to decide if Mr. Walter W. Waters of Portland, Ore., should be chosen permanent commander-in-chief after his reëlection to that post by the acclaim of some 7000 men last night.

To forestall actual hunger among the men, police requisitioned approximately 9000 pounds of flour from the Red Cross, part of that turned over from Farm Board stocks. A local bakery has offered to bake 500 loaves of bread daily for the veterans.

Sandino Reported In Peace Proffer

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 29 (AP)—Gen. Augustino Sandino, Nicaraguan insurgent leader, who has kept up constant warfare against the Nicaraguan Government and American marines for five years, has agreed to a peace conference, it was privately announced here today.

The plans for the conference, which would be held at San Lorenzo, a Honduran port, were arranged through the negotiation of Gen. Manuel Balladares, a prominent Sandino follower, who recently talked with American officials from Nicaragua and with General Sandino, the advices said.

There is a possibility, it was said, that an American observer may be asked to join in the parleys, at which powerful Nicaraguan political leaders, probably the four Liberal candidates for President, also will sit in, together with Gen. Horacio Portocarrero, General Sandino's candidate.

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WOODCOCK SAYS ROCKEFELLER IS SHORT ON FACTS

Obvious, He Declares, Conclusions Based Partly on Error

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, disagrees with the premises on which Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. criticizes and advocates repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In a letter that appeared in today's Congressional Record the chief of federal prohibition forces held it was obvious that Mr. Rockefeller "has based his conclusions to some extent upon misinformation."

Colonel Woodcock's letter, written to Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas, co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, said:

"Mr. Rockefeller states that drunkenness generally has increased. This is a very general statement and by no means definite. It is not stated whether drinking has increased this year, last year, or in the past 10 years, or whether there is more drinking now than before prohibition."

The prohibition director added that surveys in New York and Detroit prove "the direct opposite" of statements that speakeasies have replaced saloons, unit for unit.

It is difficult to analyze, he says, a "general statement" that the illegal sale of liquor supports "a vast army of lawbreakers."

"It may be and possibly is true in some limited instances" that otherwise law-abiding citizens openly disregard the Eighteenth Amendment because of pique at what they feel an infringement of their private rights.

"It would take a volume to analyze the crime situation in the United States" in a study of whether prohibition has brought an increase in law-breaking.

Confinements in federal prisons naturally have increased because "there is a growing tendency on the part of states to let the Federal Government do most of the enforcement of the prohibition act."

Consumption of liquor in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, was "materially less than in the last year of unrestricted manufacture and sale of liquor (1914)."

Statistics on arrests for drunkenness are misleading, he concludes, because the law now is more strictly enforced.

Acadia Park Unit Praised by Wilbur

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Acadia National Park in Maine was said by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Monday after a visit, to be "developing into an ideal and distinctive unit in the national park system of the nation.

"It preserves and develops the best and most beautiful of the scenery that is typical of this eastern coast," he said. "Being the first national park east of the Mississippi, it forms the nucleus of parks and monuments that is just now ready to evolve into a system that is destined to be a pride to the nation through all its future.

"Because so much has been said about our prospective national parks and monuments in the East," he continued, "the public has gained the impression that they already exist. As yet Acadia is the only national park on a normal operation basis east of the Mississippi."

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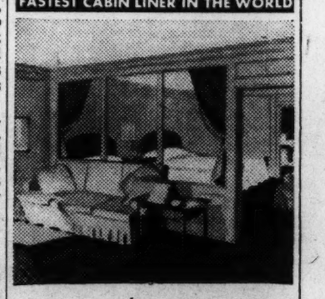

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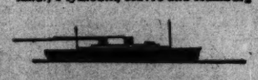

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The Christian Science Monitor

PIECES OF RARE CHESS SET CARVED FROM MAGNOLIA WOOD

Spaniards Oppose Indian Tribe In Magnolia-Wood Chess Set

Pieces Represent Figures in Early California History, With King of Spain Heading 'Army' 'Against Indian Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MENLO PARK, Calif.—To the 150 rare chess sets owned by Mr. Gustavus A. Pfeiffer of New York, who is said to have gathered together the finest collection of them in the world, there has been added a historical early California set. A work of art, this set was designed and carved by Mr. Parker L. Hall, a young sculptor of San Francisco. The carving was done in the studios of the Allied Arts Guild here.

Spaniards and Indians represent the antagonists on the chessboard. The board itself consists of squares covered alternately with gold and silver leaf. Traced on the squares is a map showing California as an island, it having been so represented by geographers 200 years ago.

All figurines are carved from the close-grained and tough magnolia wood. Each is a beautiful piece in miniature, with a character of its own. The color scheme for the Spaniards is white and gold, and for the Indians, nut-brown and silver.

Before beginning his work Mr. Hall spent considerable time in historical research, to be able to represent an authentic historical period.

The "king" of the Spaniards is a portrait in sculpture of an actual monarch, Charles III of Spain, who reigned in the beginning of the eighteenth century at the time when California was added to the possessions of his crown. The chess queen is, of course, his consort. For bishops there are padres, for rooks or towers, the California missions, while the knights carry the quarters of the proud shield of Spain.

A chief and his squaw are the leaders of the Indians, with medicine men in gorgeous plumed bonnets for bishops, tepees for rooks, and pumas, or western panthers, taking the place of knights.

Mr. Hall's chess set should survive many generations. It was recently exhibited by its present owner, Mr. Pfeiffer, who wrote the artist that he was delighted with the beautiful workmanship.

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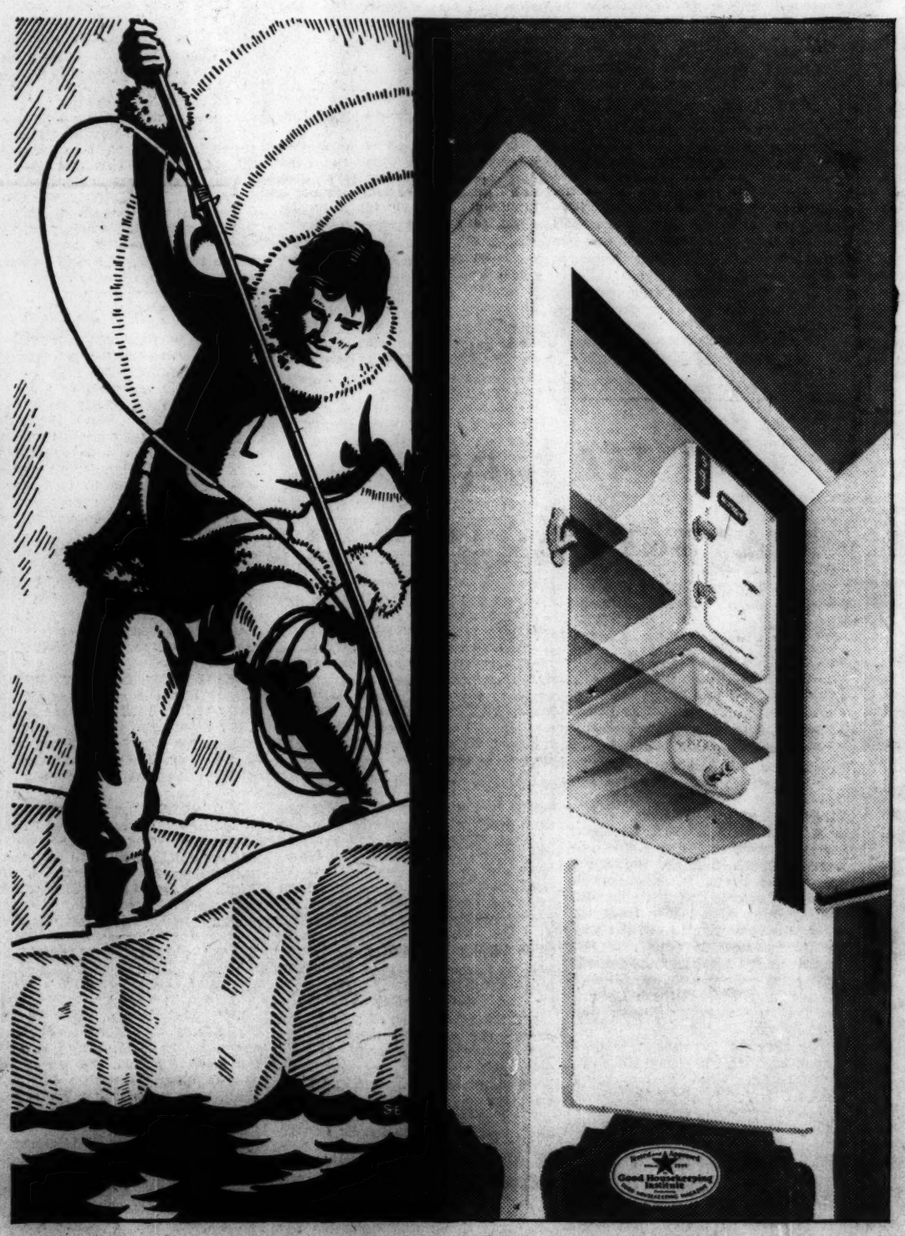

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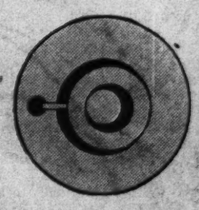

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WALSH SEEKS PROGRAM FOR 'MULTITUDE'

Permanent Chairman of Convention Urges New Deal for Farmers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—A party program concerned with "the multitude at the bottom rather than the few at the top" was advocated by Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, named permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention yesterday, following a prolonged controversy between Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt forces.

Mr. Walsh was named to the chairmanship over the opposition of Gov. Alfred E. Smith and others, who supported Mr. Jouett Shouse, executive of the National Committee. Mr. Walsh, when he finally came to the rostrum, denounced the Republicans on the ground that they had run the country in the interests of big business and vested property, and he asserted that "an aroused and wrathful people demand a new deal."

Mr. Walsh called for a lowering of barriers to international trade; bitterly attacked the Republican high tariff, and concluded by declaring experience has shown Democratic leaders to be well qualified to take over the reins of office.

Tragic Refutation

"The theory that national well-being is to be looked for by giving free rein to the captains of industry and magnates in the field of finance, and accommodating government to their desires," Mr. Walsh said, "has come through the logic of events to a tragic refutation. So complete has been its failure that even from within the favored circle has been advanced the proposal that government hereafter plan and limit industrial enterprise, in other words that 'rugged individualism,' of which we have heard so much, be scrapped.

"If confirmation of the folly of that notion of how best to subserve the common weal were needed, it is furnished by revelations concerning the appropriation of huge sums of corporate profits by the managing directors as bonuses, the peddling by great banking houses of questionable foreign securities running into billions, and by the disclosures touching stock jobbing and kindred practices on the exchanges by those on the inside in corporate management.

"For more than 11 years our Government has been run on that theory and from every section of the country an aroused and wrathful people demand a new deal."

"None will question," Senator Walsh continued, "that in the struggle for resuscitation, the barriers to international trade arising from ill-considered readjustment of national boundaries, the revived and intensified national hatreds and embargo tariffs and similar restrictions are major obstacles.

Liberal Coöperation

"The occasion called for the most liberal international coöperation. Too late it has come to be realized that our prosperity is intimately bound up in that of the rest of the world. Instead of generously laboring with the other nations to repair the ravages of war and abate the animosities engendered by it, we pursued a policy of selfish isolation.

"Having become the greatest creditor nation on earth, with all Europe our debtors, we demanded that they pay, and proceeded to build higher our tariff wall not once, but twice, in less than 10 years, in effect, adding to their obligation, and diminishing their ability to pay. Retaliatory tariffs were to be expected, and they have come."

Continuing, Mr. Walsh declared that "the fiscal policy of the government has shown a constant subserviency to the wealthy and powerful, whose taxes in a season of hectic prosperity were repeatedly reduced, leaving a huge burden of public debt unliquidated, the interest on which cuts deeply into the diminishing revenues of the Terasury in these times of stress, to say nothing of the effect on the credit of the government now sustained only by the imposition of taxes approximating those rendered necessary by the exigency of the World War."

Senator Walsh defended the Democrats from the Republican charge of having themselves voted to boost tariff rates. He launched a bitter attack against the Republicans' farm policy. Likewise he charged that Republican policies had fostered the inequal distribution of wealth in the past decade.

"How shall it be accomplished that the purchasing power of the masses may be increased and the demand for commodities be correspondingly enhanced?" he asked. And he answered, "Only by intrusting government to those whose constant concern is for the multitude at the bottom, rather than the few at the top, yet eager that justice be accorded to all."

Wet Demands Delay Work Upon Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

the tariff and economic relief. Those five, incidentally, are the only really important issues, but numerically they are a small proportion of the number of items expected in the completed platform.

The tariff appears now to be causing the real trouble, although theoretically Democrats should be fully agreed on this historic part of their doctrine. So serious is the dissension in the committee on this subject that Senator Dill predicted the committee would not complete their work before 6 o'clock—or five hours later than had been expected. In the meantime the convention itself was marking time to the strains of the organ, unwilling to start in on any other business until they get the platform out of the way.

Senator King, of Utah, traditional protagonist of silver in the Senate, came out expressing less disappointment over the silver plank than might have been expected.

He announced a permanent organization had been formed of eight silver-producing states to work for the revaluation of silver. Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Idaho are on the list under the chairmanship of Gov. George A. Dern, of Utah.

Tariff is finally completed. By a reasonably large vote the committee accepted the subcommittee's tariff plank, which is understood to accept the theory of competitive tariffs, but reaffirms the old Democratic doctrine of "Tariffs for revenue only." There would appear to be some inconsistency here, perhaps a practical compromise between those who insist that no matter how desirable United States tariff reduction might be in theory, this is no time to put it into practice except in the form of joint international action, and those who adhere rigidly to "free trade" doctrines so dear to the old guard of the party.

Big 'Blow' Almost Scuttles Skipper And Wheelbarrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 29—Capt. William Hill of Little Diamond Island, Casco Bay, can pilot a sloop through a gale and never strain a stay. But a wheelbarrow on a hill—that's something else again. Captain Hill paused at the brow of a hill here the other day to discuss the mackerel run with some acquaintances. He grasped with salt-syrayed hands the two handles of a wheelbarrow's steering apparatus. The wheelbarrow was loaded.

Suddenly a squall of wind made up from the nor'east and caught the skipper unprepared, for a heavy sea of meadow grass came billowing over the lea and threatened to scuttle the junk. But, although the old sailor had neglected to trim sail, he was not to be outdone. His cantankerous bark heeled before the squall and started down the hill. Captain Hill kept a firm grip on the spokes and tried to make a run for it before the wind.

For a time it looked as though the wheelbarrow would not weather out the gale, but the captain would not desert his post and, after rolling with the unruly land craft head over heels down the grassy slope, he finally got her hove to and fetched up on the sandy beach. The entire population of the island, keenly awake to the hazards of sea—and land—and even more keenly awake to a joke, constituted themselves into a committee on public safety and presented Captain Hill with an anchor and rudder, adorned with appropriate inscriptions, and of a size calculated to restrain the most dynamic wheelbarrow ever skippered or scuppered.

Contest Over Liquor Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

on permanent organization relegated the eminent Mr. Jouett Shouse to obscurity and presented the veteran Senator Walsh from Montana as permanent chairman, that report also received the approbation of the majority of the body of delegates.

If we are to look upon the most favorable vote as indicative of the possibilities of the nomination of Governor Roosevelt on an early ballot we find him lacking only 112 votes of the two-thirds majority necessary. When the convention, after registering these facts in a continuous session lasting more than five hours, adjourned the feeling was very strong that New York's Governor was within reaching distance of a nomination.

But that position is not infrequently an exceedingly precarious one. There are hurdles yet for the Governor and his supporters to take successfully before he attains the position of standard bearer in the pending campaign. The platform must be presented and approved before his nomination. His own representatives on the resolutions committee are said to be pressing the proposition of offering for the consideration of the states a repeal amendment without any expression of party approval of the policy of repeal. Whether this proposition will find approval in the convention is difficult to say at this moment.

Repeal Plank

To the superficial observer, without any poll of delegations at hand, the convention did give the impression of being strongly for, not merely the submission of a repeal plank but the earnest and enthusiastic indorsement of such a plank. Opposition on the part of the Roosevelt representatives on the committee to this policy might conceivably affect his support on the floor of the convention. On the other hand, should the full measure of repeal with indorsement be imposed on the unwilling Roosevelt-ians by a convention gone mad with alcoholic fervor it is conceivable that New York's Governor might be less eager for the nomination than he now seemingly is.

That the course he advocates is the wiser for the party I think is incontrovertible. It seems to me certain that whatever this country may think of certain modifications of the prohibition poll, it will not stand for unqualified repeal. To me the Democratic Party seems to be too useful an organization, whether in power or merely in opposition, to destroy itself by so unqualified a surrender to the liquor power. There are many here, even among admirers of the personality of Governor Roosevelt, who doubt whether he is the strongest candidate imaginable for the Presidency. Such observers are practically a unit in thinking that to place him on a platform of unqualified repeal, a platform wholly out of consonance with his past record on the subject of the liquor traffic, would add to the elements of weakness which he already possesses and insure his defeat.

If the Democrats want to test the question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment they should nominate Governor Ritchie, who seemingly has no other idea as to public service, and make their position symmetrical and logical.

OUTLOOK SALE POSTPONED

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Sale of the Outlook and Independent, bankrupt magazine, was ordered postponed today when an offer of $6050 was the highest bid made at an auction.

She Works for Women Who Work

© Keystone-Underwood

MISS AGNES NESTOR

Labor Applauds Woman's Plea To Insure Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—One boxholder at the convention may be missed by society reporters, but hundreds of working women, club women, and women in social service organizations will be glad to see her there.

She is Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League and vice-president of the National League, official spokesman for women in industry to the resolutions committee of the convention.

There is determination in her gray eyes that has made her a leading figure in the industrial women's lobby and which caused delegates here to listen when she pleaded before the resolutions committee for planks indorsing a national economic planning council and unemployment insurance.

Her story is striking because it is so simple. She began her career as a child worker, earning a little wage in a glove factory. She became interested in organized labor and one day found herself, still a girl, making a speech to a clubwomen's convention on behalf of her fellow workers in industry. This proved an innovation and a success. From that time on she did more and more to acquaint women in other walks of life with the problems of her group. Her union, the International Glove Workers, made her an officer; the National Women's Trade Union League gave her several executive jobs; President Wilson appointed her to one of his commissions; twice she was sent to Europe on labor missions.

Boston Honors Amelia Putnam

(Continued from Page 1)

nam picked up from Harbor Grace late in May and set down in a field in the Irish countryland. We smiled at the scarlet fuselage which someone had the childlike impulse to scribble with white lines to look like the white-tipped wings of a scarlet bird.

With Mrs. Putnam were Miss Lillian Chellis, a cousin, who was being rapidly converted to the idea that flying is a good way to get from one place to another; and Capt. Hilton H. Railey, without whose diplomatic services most of our latter heroes would hardly care to get along.

If anyone expects that the solo transatlantic flight has made a visible imprint on this girl they will find it is not so. You cannot tell, from her slim brown hands, that she held a stick, touch and go, through a long night spent as most people would not care to spend it—out over the Atlantic, alone. Nor from the clear blue eyes which have the simple, direct gaze of a boy, lit frequently with a quiet, humorous smile.

We stuff cotton in our ears though we need not. Mrs. Putnam looks to see that the morning papers were actually put aboard.

The take-off is what a take-off should be, with the added fillip of a sharp bank.

The ship streaks along, though she seems to hover in the air.

Over Rye we peer like children looking in clear, shallow water for shells because somewhere, in the trees, is Mrs. Putnam's home. But the trees are too thick.

Up above New Canaan a golf course looks like a collection of the willful footprints of a wandering giant.

Mrs. Putnam reads the paper, reads Will Rogers in the Times, says wistfully, "He is having fun out in Chicago," yawns, says "I didn't get enough sleep. I'll be glad when the zoo part is over. If people want to look at me, though I don't see why they should, I ought to be able to let them."

Captain White sweeps in over the airport. "My," Mrs. Putnam says, "look what they've done here. What a grand field now."

Captain White seizes one more chance to bank ship. Hard to the northeast. Miss Chellis still sticks to it that flying is the only way to travel. Mrs. Putnam likes to see converts to flying.

She hangs back a little. "You get out first." It really is not easy for her to step into crowds, though an instant later she is out of the ship, sweet and amiable and calm.

Amelia Earhart left Boston almost unknown.

She flew the Atlantic once and came back to acclaim.

Now she has flown it alone. The cheering crowds evidently like her for that.

LONG IS SEATED IN CONVENTION AFTER CONTEST

Louisiana and Minnesota Groups for Roosevelt Are Accepted

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29 — Senator Huey Long of Louisiana came within 63 votes of losing his seat in the Democratic national convention yesterday in spite of the fact that he is a former governor and now United States Senator from that State.

But the Roosevelt forces did manage to seat him, along with his delegation, thus adding 20 votes to their strength in the convention and throwing out a rival delegation which was opposed to the Roosevelt candidacy. An element of the comic was injected into the situation by the presence of a third contesting Louisiana delegation, also controlled by Senator Long, who styles himself "the kingfish" of his State.

The regular Minnesota delegation led by Mr. Einar Hoidale, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, was also seated by the convention instead of a rival anti-Roosevelt delegation headed by Mr. John C. Regan, thus adding another 24 votes to the Roosevelt forces, or a total of 44 for the day.

Carried to Floor

The two contests were carried to the floor of the convention by the contesting delegates who were disappointed by the decisions of the committee on credentials which had voted to seat the Long delegation from Louisiana and the regular group from Minnesota.

Pennsylvania saved Senator Long from being barred from the party convention when, after a long poll and much bickering, it cast 55½ votes for Long and 20½ against him. Coming near the end this gave him enough votes to go over with the aid of a few straggling last minute votes from Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

During the roll call taken on a motion to adopt the minority report favoring the delegation led by former Gov. Jared Y. Saunders, Senator Long heard his neighbor State of Texas cast its 46 votes against him and California its 44. Other states which were unanimously against were Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia and the Philippines, while New York recorded 65 votes against him and only 29 in his favor.

The balloting was done amidst the keenest rivalry and excitement which has yet marked the convention, roars of disapproval going up as each State announced its vote. The final result was Senator Long's third and deciding victory along the path to a seat in the convention. The national committee first accepted him by 55 to 32 and the credentials committee upheld this by 34 to 17. His espousal of the Roosevelt cause was accepted as having aided his chances materially.

Minority Report

Mr. Scott W. Lucas of Illinois presented the minority report urging the convention to unseat the Long delegation on the ground that it had been improperly elected and accredited.

"The Saunders delegation," he said, "should be seated. It was selected by a convention upon a basis of population, while the Long delegation was picked by the state central committee controlled by Senator Long."

Senator Long undertook his own defense in a speech noticeable for the absence of the rhetorical outbursts for which he has become famous in the Senate. He referred constantly to state statute books and other legal authorities.

Lausanne Blocked By German Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

has reversed the rôles. Previously France was demanding German contributions. Now Germany demands compensation from France. Whether even the most advanced French Radicals will advocate breaking the Versailles Treaty in a political way seems unlikely.

A successful outcome of the conference is thus highly doubtful. Even the British do not support Germany in the latest move. To the contrary, it is credibly said that when Capt. von Papen made his demands in the tripartite discussion last night, Mr. MacDonald exclaimed: "Leave politics out of it." He is less credibly reported to have said: "If you can pay after political concessions, how can you claim that Germany can make no reparations payments whatever?"

In British circles alone some optimism for the success of the conference persists. It is declared that Germany cannot take responsibility for the breakdown of the conference, any more than France. For breakdown, it is thought, would entail a serious crisis on the world's bourses, immediate declaration of an internal moratorium on Germany's private obligations, and bitter suffering in Germany. Others point out that these results are quite likely, but that the von Papen Junker government does not represent financial, economic and industrial circles in Germany, but agrarian, aristrocratic, nationalist circles, which largely ignore the financial consequences. However, the British persist in their hopes, though they are sadly shaken by this morning's German announcement.

Hope For Conciliation

Germany's position disappointed those who saw a gradual relaxation of French demands. For instance, M. Herriot said last night that payments might be made in three ways: First, in money—that is to say, transfer of foreign exchange; second, by commercial compensations; third, by political compensation in the form of added security to France.

Thus the French Premier admits that money payments may come to an end. This is notable progress toward the German, British and Italian viewpoint, and it is regretted that it has not been matched by an equivalent advance from the Germans. The Germans now demand not merely cancellation of reparations before they will give compensation, but revision of the treaties as well. Had the political demand been omitted, the French and German viewpoints could have been conciliated. And along those lines they may still be conciliated, despite today's grave crisis.

A meeting of the six inviting powers was scheduled for late this afternoon. According to some, it will wind up the conference by the establishment of a committee containing one member of each delegation to study the various economic and financial plans for reconstruction and for negotiation of German payments compensatory to reparations.

In such case the conference would be declared still in being and the moratorium on inter-European payments, declared as the meeting opened, will continue. The conference proper would reconvene some time late in autumn, perhaps, at London. But it would still be the reparations conference, at which the United States refuses to participate.

A general economic conference envisaged for London, thus recedes to even remoter date. The German statement today brings these possibilities to the front. But so grave are the consequences of present failure that many refuse to despair. That is the only helpful attitude and the British will persist until the bitter end.

Whether statesmanship can bridge the yawning gap between Paris and Lausanne remains the vital question. With the conference thus tottering toward collapse, Captain von Papen returned from a brief consultation with M. Herriot this morning. He declined to confer with Dr. Hermann Warmbold, his Minister of Commerce, on the latter's talks this morning with the French, and, with the Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, sped to a bathing beach for an hour's sport.

America Plans to Join Conference on Currency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The Senate today voted 45 to 8 to appropriate a fund of $40,000 for expenses of a United States delegation to a monetary conference this year. After a lengthy debate the Senate amended a provision for an expense fund for a delegation to the proposed London economic conference to read: "A monetary conference, including silver."

Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, insisted that the Senate had only been called upon to make an appropriation for a specific economic conference and urged that authorization of the fund be delayed.

The Senator also expressed the opinion that the London conference would not be held this year in view of the breakup of the Lausanne conference. No economic conference can hope to succeed until the reparations question is settled, he told the Senate.

A substitute proposal offered by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, that the conference consider matters relating only to silver, was turned down by the Senate. Senator Borah predicted that silver would have no place on an agenda formulated by the British Government.

VASA ORDER MOVES TO TEACH SWEDISH

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29 (AP)—Mr. Albert N. Jacobson, Boston, is the new Grand Master of the Vasa Order of America. He was elected at the closing business session of the seventeenth triennial convention here Friday. Other officers chosen were: Vice Grand Master, Mr. O. R. Anderberg, Minneapolis; Grand Secretary, Mr. A. M. Anderson, Waterbury, Conn.; Vice Grand Secretary, Mr. John C. Bengston, Middletown, Conn., and Grand Treasurer, Mr. Fridolf Peterson, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

A movement was approved for the teaching of Swedish language to children of Swedish-American parents for cultural reasons. A national leader will be appointed to organize the work. Winnipeg, Can., was chosen Monday for the next convention.

OMIT AMERICAN COAL DIVIDEND

American Coal Company of Alleghany County omitted the dividend due at this time. Three months ago 50 cents was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $4 annual basis.

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CHICAGO BATTLE STILL FAILS TO STIR ROOSEVELT

Governor Only Laughs at Rumors About Flying to Convention

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Accompanied by Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, his former counsel, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived at his office in the Capitol shortly before noon today. He had nothing to say about the progress of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, and continued to laugh at rumors he may fly out to Chicago to address the convention should he be nominated.

Reports persisted, however, that an airplane has been chartered and is being held for him near Albany. The report most generally circulated was that it is a large monoplane, with room for 13 passengers, but a smaller, four-place ship also was mentioned.

Officials at the Albany airport said no strange airplane had arrived there and that, so far as they knew, no ship had been hired for the Governor.

Outwardly at least there could hardly be in the United States these days a calmer Democrat than is Governor Roosevelt.

He seems actually to enjoy the experience of being between 100 and 150 votes away from the Democratic nomination for President of the United States—without, so far as the public is informed, being sure of those necessary ballots.

There should be plenty of excitement and activity in the vicinity of a man in Governor Roosevelt's position. But there isn't.

All day yesterday he had only one comment to make about his campaign. That was a denial that he had had anything to do with a resolution by the rules committee favoring abrogation of the two-thirds rule after the sixth ballot. And by night—after the committee had dropped the resolution and the convention had adopted its report calling for application of the two-thirds rule as in 1928—the whole matter was as dormant as the recent Sino-Japanese outbreak.

He had nothing to say last night on a report from Chicago that one of the lieutenants of Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany leader, had predicted his nomination on an early ballot.

Unmoved by Radio

He smiled and said nothing late yesterday afternoon as he heard over the radio the roll call that gave victory to Senator Thomas J. Walsh, his candidate for the permanent chairmanship.

He had no comment to offer on the seating of the Louisiana and Minnesota delegations — both victories for his cause.

He spent part of the afternoon press session teasing the newspaperman about the rumors that he may fly out to Chicago.

"There's one way I could get out to Chicago that you fellows haven't guessed," he said. He let them guess awhile and then added with a laugh: "Submarine."

In his oak-paneled office in the capitol, in the rambling old executive mansion surrounded by broad lawns and stately trees, Governor Roosevelt goes quietly about his daily routine—resolutely, it would seem, trying to forget that he stands a chance of being nominated for President of the United States this week.

His tanned face frequently breaks into smiles, and his ringing baritone laugh sounds utterly carefree as he jokes with the newspaper correspondents.

Concerned About Plumbing

He sees them only twice a day and, for the most part, refuses to be drawn into any discussion of his chances in Chicago. He talks at length about state matters and seems amused at their indifference.

When they called on him late yesterday afternoon they found him dictating a memorandum having to do with the plumbing in one of the state institutions—while the radio a few feet away indicated that the balloting on the Minnesota delegation was about to begin.

One of his secretaries went over and twirled a knob, increasing the volume.

"I'd like to hear that balloting," she said.

When the voting on the candidates gets under way tomorrow the Governor will be listening in with Mrs. Roosevelt and their young sons, Franklin Jr. and John.

Governor Roosevelt laughed and shook his head when one of the correspondents asked if the press was to be represented.

"No," he said. "I'm sorry, but it's to be strictly a family affair."

Session Held Up By Belated Report

(Continued from Page 1)

becomes obvious, will join a bandwagon switch to the Governor before the roll call is tabulated and announced, so that the result will be well over the required two-thirds.

The opposite point of view is just as firmly insisted upon by Mayor Frank Hague of New Jersey, campaign manager of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who sees in that difference of 112 votes below the required two-thirds, the sum which will wreck Governor Roosevelt's chances for the nomination and possibly the presidency. He argues that the anti-Roosevelt ranks will hold firm ballot after ballot, until the deadlock is broken by the defection of Roosevelt supporters.

Against this viewpoint is one obvious fact. Hitherto the vote has shown the relative strength of Governor Roosevelt against the field. There have been only the two totals—that of the New Yorker, and the aggregate vote of all his opponents. The vote on presidential candidates, however, will leave the Roosevelt majority a unit, but it will break up the opposing group into a dozen or more component parts, in which the highest total, that of Speaker John N. Garner, probably will be under 100 votes, while the others will trail down into random votes as small as two or three. This may very well enhance the Governor's prestige, for his strength will be compared with his nearest leading rival, so far below him as to be almost out of sight.

If a candidate like former Governor Smith should decide to throw his own strength to Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, for example, it might make a common meeting ground for the anti-Roosevelt votes of the eastern metropolitan areas and the far West. Under the circumstances, some such move as this is considered the next logical step in the intricate game of political chess now under way here.

The vote on the permanent chairmanship was the closest during the first day's balloting. It was introduced by hard-hitting speeches on both sides. These, however, did not stoop to personal recriminations, as some had anticipated, and when the result was recorded a wild ovation indicated that the party had negotiated its first big controversy with only a minimum of hard feeling.

"There can be no doubt in anybody's mind," declared Mr. Shouse, the defeated candidate, when it was all over, "that Senator Walsh will preside with evident fairness and satisfaction over the convention. I want to thank my friends for their generous support and the efforts they made in my behalf."

The burden of the fight for Senator Walsh was carried by Senator Clarence C. Dill, of Washington, and Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, while opposing him in behalf of Mr. Shouse were heard Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke of Ohio, Mr. Ralph E. O'Neill, of Kansas, and finally Mr. John W. Davis, the 1924 candidate, who carried away oratorical honors, judging by the applause of the galleries.

Mr. Dill, on the other hand, was unfortunate enough to precipitate a rain of booing, when he termed the contest a fight not of individuals, but one between progressive and reactionary forces.

Put in Long Hours

Rival political leaders put in long hours last night. On the one hand Mr. Farley of the Roosevelt headquarters was attempting to effect an agreement with some favorite son to switch to the Governor, possibly in exchange for the Vice-Presidency. At the same time, Governor Smith, for three long hours last night, saw a succession of leaders of the favorite sons group in his inner office and abjured them to hold firm.

When the conferences were over there was no announcement from either side except the usual declaration of confidence and immediate victory. So far, each side has gone wrong on such declarations at least once. The Roosevelt forces boldly declared they never would retreat from the fight on the two-thirds rule and retreated. The Smith forces declared they would put Jouett Shouse over as permanent chairman on the first ballot and they did not. Accordingly present forecasts are being viewed with the customary suspicion with which the cynical press always regards political claims.

The fact seems to be, however, that so far, Mr. Farley has not brought the full quota of delegates into camp on the basis of the proposed vice-presidential deal. Reports ran quickly around the Democratic headquarters lobby that the proposal had been made first to Mr. Melvin A. Traylor's camp—the Illinois favorite son—and that later a somewhat similar proposal had been made to Speaker Garner's campaign manager.

Close to Nomination

It is the general belief here now, that Governor Roosevelt is so close to the nomination that the defection of almost any favorite son would start the band-wagon rush which would nominate him.

It is consequently pointed out that nobody yet has ever come so close to nomination as he now is in the Democratic convention without getting the nomination. It is replied just as emphatically that there has to be a first time for all things; and that conditions at the present juncture are unique with opposition solidified to an exception degree.

Some of the anti-Roosevelt reports were that Mississippi, previously considered safely for Roosevelt, had got out of hand and would give the Governor only the first ballot. Other states said to be threatening a bolt or loss of Roosevelt strength were North Carolina, Indiana and Illinois. Governor Ritchie is generally considered likely to be the beneficiary in such changes and there are indications that the Garner strength may be thrown to him if the latter drops out.

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SHOUSE PLANS TO DROP FROM PARTY AFFAIRS

Defeated Candidate for Chairman Is Lauded by Davis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Mr. Jouett Shouse, for three years chairman of the executive committee, or high command, of the Democratic Party, looked ahead today to retirement from active party affairs as soon as the convention is over, and without having enjoyed the high honor of permanent chairman of the convention intended for him as a reward by its former leaders.

There was some compensation, however, for his defeat yesterday at the hands of the Roosevelt forces, in a ringing tribute to his service to the party, delivered by Mr. John W. Davis, the recipient of the highest honor at the disposal of the party in 1924, the presidential nomination.

Mr. Shouse's failure to receive the intended honor of permanent chairman of the convention was only an incident in the campaign of the Roosevelt machine to gain control over the convention. He went down by a vote of 626 to 528 to make way for Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, the Roosevelt nominee, and he went down along with every other interest opposed to the Governor.

Davis Speech Cheered

But just before the vote was taken Mr. Davis, taking the rostrum unexpectedly in place of another former party nominee for the Presidency, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, asked the convention to support Mr. Shouse in terms which brought it to its feet in cheers.

Making generous reference first to the rival candidate, Mr. Davis then said: "The other gentleman is Mr. Shouse, who, I repeat, has for three long years given himself without stint of limit to the service of the Democratic Party.

"He has had no fee and no reward. He asks no public office at its hands. There is no acclaim we can bestow upon him. I even think that if we propose to adopt the suggestion of my good friend, Senator Dill, and offer him a knighthood, he would decline it. In what manner shall the Democratic Party evidence its great gratitude for this service? What have we to bestow by way of approving the conduct of a faithful servant? We are offered an opportunity to give him the high honor and distinction, for a fleeting moment only, to write his name in the records of this convention as its presiding officer.

"Is that too much to ask? Is that an exorbitant request? Is that ambition outleaping itself, or is it not giving to this convention of Democrats an opportunity to prove that unlike Republicans, the Democracy is grateful and that where hopes have been aroused and assurances have been given, we will write our names in indorsement upon the bond that has been issued?"

Thanks Friends

The convention broke into prolonged applause at this concluding appeal, indicating how many sympathized with the man who was, nevertheless, to be denied one last reward in the face of the necessity the Roosevelt forces felt themselves under of consolidating their control.

Mr. Shouse, although obviously disappointed, answered the convention's action with the following brief statement:

"There can be no doubt in anybody's mind that Senator Walsh will preside with evident fairness and satisfaction over the convention. I want to thank my friends for their generous support and the efforts they made in my behalf."

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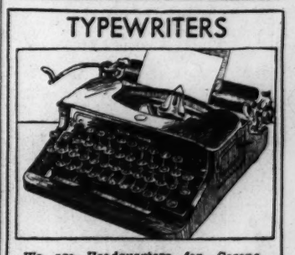

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PLANK-SEEKING METHODS FOUND TO BE CHANGING

Farmers' Campaign in Utmost Contrast to Tactics of Four Years Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—The value of the use of propaganda and extensive "demonstrations" outside the convention hall to influence the writing of party platforms has been brought vividly into question this year in the farm relief issue.

Outside of the nomination of candidates, this problem of the wisest use of publicity to move up the party is one of the most interesting angles as well as sometimes one of the most important, of convention strategy.

The farmers' methods this year present the utmost contrast to their tactics of four years ago. At the last convention farmers tried one type of endeavor to get what they wanted from the platform makers. This year they utterly abandoned their 1928 model and went to the other extreme.

Which plan of influencing the platform worked best?

Biggest Single Demand

Four years ago the farm relief issue was probably the biggest single demand made by an organized interest exclusive of prohibition. At the Kansas City convention of the Republicans, farm relief made the biggest display.

Before the convention met there was talk of farmers coming in caravans to besiege the convention. Enough did arrive to parade around the hall, men in their work clothes, and their wives and children. In the resolutions committee the Farm Bureau forces urged their special panacea, the equalization fee for the control of surplus crops, to the very end. Defeated, they carried their campaign to the floor and hot debate followed. Again they lost. Afterward their leaders concluded they could have obtained a better farm plank than they did had they been willing to give something instead of holding out for the letter of their demands.

Was it worth while? The campaign for the equalization fee was worked up for the conventions with great care and over a long time. Its friends were placed in vital convention posts to champion the measure. The campaign was carried as far as publicity and determined efforts could take it. But Congress had previously been unwilling to enact the equalization fee and the Republican convention proved no more amenable.

This year the American Farm Bureau Federation came back again to ask for the equalization fee, but it did it in a totally different manner.

Issue Overplayed

Thinking over the results of four years ago, various farm bureau leaders concluded that the fee issue had been overplayed. They felt it would be better policy to adopt a less uncompromising attitude. They stood this year less for public pressure and more for reasoning.

So they dispensed entirely with propaganda. They decided even to withhold their desired planks from the press until the time of their presentation to the resolutions committee. They kept this promise to themselves.

They did not get the equalization fee this year either. But they did find a part of their program written verbatim into the Republican tariff plank. They saw other results of their influence on the platform. While naturally disappointed in not winning all they asked, a number of their leaders feel they practically obtained all they could have expected.

During the next four years farm leaders probably will be studying the two methods and arguing which they will adopt next time. Farm organization sentiment is not yet certain which is the better. Some farm chieftains are convinced that preparation for getting a desirable farm plank must start early and among the farmers themselves. Others believe in persuasion applied to the platform committee alone.

The biggest demonstrations this year dealt with prohibition. How influential were they? Did they swing votes in the convention? Or as one of the principal convention makers declared, did they have any real effect? "Not a wet or a dry vote," he commented, "will be made by these demonstrations."

If it is always a question as to what to put in the party platform, it is always a question as to how best to get it in.

Democrats Put Debate on Rules Off Four Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—The question of the century-old two-thirds rule which for a time threatened to be the crucial point of the 1932 Democratic convention, has been banished from the field of active political discussion for another four years.

The rules committee adopted the following paragraph in its report:

"We recommend to the next national convention of the party that it shall consider the question of changing the two-thirds rule now required for the nominations of the President and Vice-President of the United States so as to make the nomination by a majority vote of the delegates to the convention with the further declaration that that convention is to be the sole judge of its own rules."

It was pointed out here in connection with the foregoing recommendation that practically the same proposal has been made in Democratic conventions in the past. Opponents of the two-thirds rule, who declare that it is undemocratic, assert that a vicious circle exists that prevents its abrogation. Never has the revolt against it reached such proportions in recent years, however, as in this convention.

The point is, it is stated, that the two-thirds rule can be abolished only by action between conventions in the respective states. Since political interest is apathetic except at the national convention, this has been shown to be difficult, if not impossible. When state delegations are chosen they are often selected under the so-called "unit rule." This means that if a majority of the delegation favors a candidate or policy, the delegation votes as a unit. Although this rule sometimes works hardship, when a delegation is closely divided, the inequality is removed, it is argued, by operation of the two-thirds rule, which gives a minority a veto power over the candidate and party program in the whole convention.

Accordingly, when the quadrennial attack on the two-thirds rule occurs, it always develops that some of the delegations have been selected under the unit rule. Then comes the cry that it is unfair to change the rules of the game after the game has begun. The elimination of the rule would always work to the particular advantage of some candidate, as in this instance Governor Roosevelt. Accordingly, sides are immediately formed with the leading candidate favoring abrogation, and the rest of the delegates opposing it.

Trio of Byrd Supporters

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Left to Right: Former GOV. HARRY F. BYRD of Virginia, HARRY F. BYRD JR., and REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD.

'Theme Songs' Stir Enthusiasm For Candidates at Convention

Political Leaders Know 'Charm' of Music on Crowd of Delegates, So Organ and Band Thunder Out Pieces Suited to Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—Music plays a real part in politics, and though the scoffers may laugh, old-time political leaders know the effect which music may have on a big and boiling convention.

The fact has already been illustrated in the Democratic convention now under way. It is not that "music hath charms to soothe the savage delegates"—it is that certain strains or tunes can be associated with specific candidates, so that the delivery of these tunes brings a release of enthusiasm that is often contagious.

Everyone who remembers the famous fight of Champ Clark for the Democratic nomination in 1912 recalls how he was "dogged" by the tune, "You gotta quit kicking my dog around." Speaker Clark was reliably reported to have detested that tune. But his enthusiastic sponsors played it; it was the rallying cry for a few brief weeks; and just as political warriors will fight for banners or a piece of bunting, so the Clark stalwarts felt themselves encouraged by the connotations of this piece of musical frivolity.

The same thing is at work today. When the mighty organ of the Chicago Stadium, one of the greatest musical instruments in the world, that shakes the amphitheater when opened on its biggest notes—when this instrument thunders out "East Side, West Side, All Around the Town"—the delegates of New York and contiguous areas rise almost en masse in behalf of "Candidate" Alfred E. Smith.

The same is true of "Maryland, My Maryland," for Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of that State. The stirring hymn brings the handful of Marylanders to their chairs waving banners, and the music imparts some of their feelings of enthusiasm concerning the bachelor Governor to other candidates.

Speaker John N. Garner had to have a tune, and the one now commonly played for him is, "I've Been Working on the Railroad," though why this should be particularly associated with Texas is one of the things that political conventions understand but cannot explain.

A burst of enthusiasm for President Hoover at the Republican convention was translated into music as "California, Here I Come" to the tune of that name. It is amusing to note that the same air is now played for the California supporters of Speaker Garner under the leadership of Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo.

But the subtle effect of music can go even further than this. A striking instance of the fact came recently. Convention circles have been filled with rumors that Mr. Smith would throw his support to Governor Ritchie. And this has found its way into music. As Governor Ritchie entered the hall yesterday the huge organ blared out the famous Maryland hymn which rocked the Stadium.

The customary emotional response greeted the music, which was heightened to an unexpected pitch by the immediate juxtaposition of "East Side-West Side." It added the delegations of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Massachusetts to the chorus that had begun for Governor Ritchie and left an indelible impression of mutuality of interest on the whole audience.

The musicians of a political convention must be attuned to the by-play of political gatherings to catch the nuances of the crowd's feelings. In this convention, both the big organ and the band, which play in between times, are doing their part excellently.

Tom, Dick, Harry in Private

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Backstage at the Chicago Stadium, visitors are likely to run into important people, and because of the pleasant informality, not realize they are hobnobbing with a Governor, or a Senator. A youngish man someone called Harry declared he was tired of so much talk about beer and booze. "This convention," he said, "ought to spend about 30 minutes on the subject of beer and booze and devote the rest of its time to the economic problem of bread and butter." He was Gov. Harry H. Woodring, of Kansas.

* * *

There is an abundance of Bills running around busily. Two of these Bills, one from Kansas, the other from Missouri, happen to be sons of prominent Bills as well. Both are carrying on in their fathers' footsteps. Bill White happens to be Mr. William L. White, son of Mr. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, who is reporting for his father's paper. Another Bill is Mr. W. T. Kemper Jr., son of Mr. William Thornton Kemper, Kansas banker and committeeman, making himself useful at a thousand and one odd jobs.

* * *

"We had to come outside to get warmed up a little," several radio workers explained, pointing inside their little studio to the over-efficient air cooling unit which was freezing them out. Made for a little larger room, with higher ceiling, the unit had been filled with ice to put into a two-by-four studio under the speakers' platform. "But after all," the occupants added, "we wouldn't be without it for the world, only everybody who knows about it comes in to get cooled off."

* * *

Delegates in the front rows complained they couldn't see much more than the top of the speakers' heads because of the four microphones banked in front of the platform. So someone thought up the idea of building a super-platform, eight inches high, to give the speakers a lift. While the resolutions committee was busy trying to decide on what planks to put into its platform, a pair of carpenters made quick work of a real wood one.

* * *

Each convention has had a new radio trick to attract attention and improve the radiocasting. The Republicans saw the first use of the parabolic, or bowl-like "mike" for picking up sound from a distance. The Democrats saw for the first time the new lapel "mike" hooked up to wires hanging from the ceiling, so that delegates on the floor could have one brought right to their chairs by page boys. Thus their remarks could be sounded by the loudspeakers just as clearly as the speeches from the platform. The Columbia Broadcasting System people proudly relate it was their idea.

* * *

"Please watch my sandwich," said an excited girl at a Stadium lunch counter to the stranger beside her. She dashed off to the convention hall, remained a few minutes came back to the sandwich and explained. Her brother was to have one brief moment of importance in the meeting as spokesman for a contesting but unrecognized delegation, and she did not want that moment to slip by while she snatched her bite of lunch. It came one hour later as a matter of fact.

* * *

It was one of those quiet, confidential talks between big men in a nook behind the Stadium seats. But one of the men was Will Rogers and in a jiffy a crowd gathered to watch Will talk seriously. Will didn't notice his audience until a woman admirer asked him to autograph her white handbag. Then he grinned, turned and ran.

"Who's the 'big shot' Will was talking to," one of the group was asked.

"Oh, that's the husband of Champ Clark's daughter —Thompson, New Orleans." He had fled, too, by that time.

* * *

For some reason, Mr. William G. McAdoo is one of the most easily recognized of public men, as he is given to strolling about and mingling with folks. Many people have the fun of spotting him here. Wherever he goes you hear a rippling of whispers, "There's McAdoo."

FARM CLUB LEADER WANTS ROOSEVELT

KENTON, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—Mr. C. E. Wharton of Kenton, president of the Federated Farm Clubs of America, said here today that his organization would project a third candidate into the presidential field if the Democrats fail to nominate Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

"No candidate except Roosevelt will be acceptable to the 6,000,000 members of the Federated Farm Clubs of America," he said. If Roosevelt is not nominated, Wharton said, he would issue a call to all progressives of the nation, especially to members of the farm clubs, to meet in convention at Cleveland July 9, in conjunction with the League for Independent Political Action, to name a third candidate for the Presidency.

Arizona to Urge Mrs. Greenway As Vice-President

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29 — A woman candidate for Vice-President, as running mate to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, is Arizona's proposed contribution to the party. Its delegation is enthusiastically, although not very hopefully, backing Mrs. Isabella Greenway, its national committeewoman, for second place on the ticket, and it has decided that a woman member, Mrs. Nellie Bush, shall make the nominating speech.

Mrs. Greenway is the widow of Gen. J. C. Greenway, who won military repute first as a Rough Rider, and later in the World War. She is a native of Kentucky, but was adopted by the Arizonians when she married one of its sons.

Mr. J. G. Flynn of Bisbee, chairman of the state delegation, said women of the party and members of women's organizations have accepted the nomination as a recognition of the fitness of women to hold such a position. Many telegrams of congratulations have been received.

Asked if any men in his State were opposed to such a move in behalf of a woman in politics, Mr. Flynn grinned and shook his head. "Not in Arizona," he said. "Our women have always voted."

Nominating Time Cut to 20 Minutes

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—It would take a week to nominate all the aspirants to the Democratic presidential nomination if every orator were given indefinite freedom of the microphone, but the convention has imposed a curb.

Twenty minutes for nominating speeches, multiplied by eight candidates, runs 2 hours and 40 minutes. Five minutes to second the nominations, multiplied by as many as can get a chance to talk, should run the time up to four hours or more.

But no known rule can be applied to limit marching demonstrations, traditional pastime of the delegates as each name goes in. No one, therefore, counts on an end to the convention speechmaking today.

SOVIET EMPLOYEES GET FULL PENALTY

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—Five employees of Moscow's state retail stores were sentenced to capital punishment yesterday after a six-day trial on charges of defrauding the state of 1,000,000 rubles, nominally $500,000, by theft, illegal raising of prices and by supplying speculators with goods.

Seven others were sentenced to 10 years in prison and eight were sent to jail for three to five years. Three other defendants were acquitted.

Noted Women Serve Press At Democratic Convention

Former Congresswomen and Senator's Wife Among 'Ladies of the Fourth Estate'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—"Ladies of the press" are conspicuously present at the convention. Women whose names are already famous in other fields and girls who are making their way in their jobs by pounding their typewriters just as hard and fast as their brothers and who are writing what is known as "straight political stuff" enliven the press action.

"There are so many of us, pretty soon we'll be able to spend our time writing about each other," said one of them, assigned to "cover women" at the convention.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, a former member of Congress, sits in the gallery as reporter for her own newspaper which she publishes in Rockford, Ill. She is a veteran in the business.

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the United States Senator, is writing daily stories of the convention for the Chicago Herald and Examiner, of whose staff she is a member.

Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thomson, daughter of Champ Clark, is in the press section with her husband, publisher of the New Orleans Item, for which she corresponds.

Mrs. Blair Writing

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former vice-chairman of the party, is regarded by her fellow-journalists as every inch a newspaper woman, which is just about the finest thing they can say of her. She has long written professionally, beginning as publicity chairman in a suffrage campaign in 1914, has been on the staff of Good Housekeeping and has written for other magazines. Mary Synon, author and magazine contributor, is also writing for a newspaper. Elsie Robinson, column writer, was seen not only in the press section, but later—which was still more impressive—at a lunch stand, eating a "hot dog" with Will Rogers.

Some of the women who wear the badge "active press" are doing magazine stories.

Mrs. Grace Hegger Lewis, who has an assignment for an article on the Democrats for the Delineator which the magazine plans to run as a companion to one on the Republicans to be done by Miss Maxine Davis, United Press, is also here.

Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, experienced newspaper woman, formerly of the Baltimore Sun, now promoting peace organizations, is here preparing a textbook for women students on the machinery of political parties.

Young women from Washington newspapers who know who's who help their less informed sisters of the press to learn the names. The Associated Press has sent two girls who are doing a nice piece of team work. One does stories for the morning papers, the other for evening editions, and they travel together. In Washington, Miss Bess Furman, who does the morning reports, spends her time in the House of Representatives, while her colleague, Miss Marguerite Young, specializes on the Department of Justice. Here they are featuring women's activities.

Veterans Among Women

Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, Chicago newspaper woman who made an outstanding place for herself in her field here and then moved to Washington, is back writing for her old paper, the Chicago Tribune.

"And you can say of her that there's nobody who writes a better woman's story day after day in the opinion of her fellow journalists," said one of them.

New York papers have sent some women of wide reputation. Among them are Miss Emma Bugbee of the New York Herald Tribune, and Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times. The Boston Globe is represented by the daughter of a noted Boston family, Mrs. Catherine Filene Dodd. Mrs. Dodd, now of Washington, is doing her "thousand words a day" with the rest of the press women and is pointed out among Democrats as the first committee woman from Massachusetts and editor of the Democratic Bulletin, organ of the Woman's National Democratic Club, a magazine of general circulation.

One of the press women is managing editor of a Washington newspaper, an outstanding post for a woman. Eleanor Patterson, who holds this executive post, is also writing daily features for a news service.

The newest recruit to the profession is a distinguished woman in her own right. She is Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, formerly member of Congress, now on her first assignment and enjoying her new job immensely. Miss Dorothea Kahn is covering the women's activities for The Christian Science Monitor.

While many of the women reporters are here to give the "women's angle" a number of others are quietly doing regular political stories and making no ado about it. One of these is Miss Betty Read of the Philadelphia Bulletin, who does politics the year round and now is making some four or five editions a day with regular convention stories, with a small amount of woman's special writing thrown in for good measure.

Business Mapped; Time Uncertain

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—The order of business for the rest of the Democratic national convention is all ironed out, but no one knows how long it will take.

The official program and the convention manual provide for one more day, with nominating speeches starting today, continuing Thursday and the balloting Thursday.

The expected debate on prohibition today will be limited, so the only thing to keep the delegates here later than Thursday will be a deadlock over the nominations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel M. Roach, Warren, Ohio.
Mrs. E. A. Rixford, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Eleanor McAron, Richmond, Va.
Miss Thelma Silman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Minnie C. Becker, Miami, Fla.
George W. Silman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Marion S. Minas, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mollie O. Waldron, Cornwall, N. Y.
Miss Marga Waldron, Cornwall, N. Y.
Col. A. E. Waldron, Cornwall, N. Y.
Edith B. Butterfield, Island Falls, Maine.
Charles W. Butterfield, Island Falls, Maine.
Mrs. Fannie L. G. Cole, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Della J. Dutcher, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Miss Edith M. Lindsey, Fall River, Mass.
Miss Georgia M. Jones, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Will Ella Haseltine, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Doris M. Lindsey, Fall River, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth M. Lindsey, South Swansea, Mass.
Mrs. Angell F. Heilmann, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles Heilmann, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Ernestine N. French, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Lillie Marsh, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Runie T. Oliver, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Carah, Clawson, Mich.
Mrs. Agnes M. U'Ren, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary R. Bub, Philadelphia, Penna.
Hermann J. Bub, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Lillian Hindley, South Barre.
Walter Hindley, South Barre.
Mrs. N. Reller Barlow, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. L. J. Reller, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mrs. Ina C. Selbel, Three Rivers, Mich.
Miss Mildred A. Kennedy, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. Frank S. McArthur, Arlington, N. J.
F. S. McArthur Jr., Arlington, N. J.
Frank S. McArthur, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. Grace H. Garner, Huntington, W. Va.
G. E. Garner, Huntington, W. Va.
Miss Marguerite E. Blackstone, Decatur, Ill.

VOTE--Have You Registered?

NEW YORK

Citizens in New York State residing in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants who wish to register for voting in the Nov. 8 election will have an opportunity to do so between July 1 and Aug. 31, during which time offices will be open in each election district.

In cities of less than 50,000 population and not less than 5000, and in election districts wholly or partially within villages of 5000 inhabitants, registration offices will be open from Aug. 1 to 31.

All citizens in New York City who fail to register during this period may do so between Oct. 10 and 15, while in other cities having over 5000 inhabitants registration offices will be open Oct. 14, 15, 21 and 22.

Any citizen who is or will be 21 years of age on election day may register for voting in New York if he has been an inhabitant of the State for one year immediately preceding election day, has resided in his county four months and in the election district in which he votes for 30 days immediately prior to election day.

A naturalized citizen must have been a citizen at least 90 days prior to the election. A person who is a citizen by marriage must have been an inhabitant of the United States five years and married 90 days prior to Nov. 8. All citizens who became entitled to vote by attaining majority, by naturalization or otherwise after Jan. 1, 1922, must, in addition, be able, except for physical disability, to read and write English.

No person ever convicted of a felony may register or vote unless he has been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship.

New York voters at the Nov. 8 elections will choose electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, a United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

DALLINGER NAMED JUDGE

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed Mr. Frederick W. Dallinger of Massachusetts as a judge of the United States Customs Court at New York City.

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The Glens Falls Country Club Course, scene of the Glens Falls Open, each autumn, is considered one of the finest in the country. Over thirty other courses are within easy motoring distance.

CAMPING
Fine camp sites with complete facilities are maintained throughout this section. Fireplace and open camp locations are listed by the Conservation Commission.

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Lakes and streams are stocked by the State with trout, bass, pickerel and other game fish. All points are easily reached via fine state highways.

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Fine, blooded bridle horses are obtainable throughout this section. Secluded trails and dirt roads offer the equestrian every opportunity for keen enjoyment.

CANOEING
Canoe routes have been mapped in detail by the Conservation Commission. Hundreds of blue lakes and wooded streams will take you to new places each new day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Glens Falls, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Kindly send me your free illustrated booklet B7, describing Glens Falls, and vicinity.
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Street.....
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CHINESE POSTAL STRIKE LAID TO PACT VIOLATION

Failure to Comply With Mail Terms of Treaty Started Discontent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The virtually nation-wide strike of Chinese post office employees in May is regarded here as showing the Chinese Government's failure to observe the agreement made at the Washington conference in 1922 in regard to the postal service. Violations of that agreement are considered responsible for the disruption of the service.

At the Washington conference the Chinese Government agreed to maintain the postal service at the standard of efficiency then prevailing, and that no change should be made in the status of the foreign co-director. Since 1927 the foreign co-director's powers have been so greatly curtailed that he is little more than a figurehead, and the foreign staff has been reduced from 120 to 50. The remaining foreign employees have been so hedged about with restrictions and their retirement allowances have been so seriously jeopardized that many contemplate resignation.

The May strike, it is true, involved only the Chinese employees. It made no wage demands, but was intended partly to safeguard the service from the encroachment of politicians.

The strikers claimed, and their claims were supported by foreign members of the staff, that the Government had diverted postal funds to other purposes until the reserves were almost completely wiped out. The Government policy that each department must support itself, led postal employees to suspect that soon the post office could not pay salaries, as has been the case in other government departments. The strike was intended to convince the Government that postal reserves should hereafter be untouched.

At the Washington conference, the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to suspend their own postal agencies in China on the basis of the Chinese agreement. It is argued that since the Chinese have not kept their agreement, the other countries concerned are free to resume their own agencies at any time, and that Japan, which is most vitally concerned, may do so.

The Chinese postal service, built up by Sir Robert Hart in conjunction with the maritime customs, has been until recent years a model of efficiency. Operating over 220,000 miles through the most inaccessible and difficult country, under conditions of widespread banditry and civil war, its consistent maintenance of service has been described as one of the "small wonders of the world." Its stability has attracted the best class of Chinese young men. These men have conducted the "public-spirited" strike.

The employees allege that since the Nationalist Government was established at Nanking in 1927, appointments to higher offices in the postal service have been governed by politics rather than training and ability. They charge that through the Postal Savings Bank, reserves which should be maintained for retirement allowances and emergencies have been diverted to military and other uses. They object also that postal reserves have been used to subsidize air-mail services, which they argue should be supported from other sources until postal reserves are sufficient to cover retirement allowances and possible deficits.

New Tax Methods For Schools Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

cal influence brings about the appointment of janitors at higher salaries than principals in the same schools.

"In many communities throughout the United States, children are being denied their educational birthright," said Dr. Strayer. "School terms have been made so short, especially in rural areas, as to amount to a denial of any significant opportunity. Kindergartens have been closed. Night schools have been cut off. Continuation schools have been discontinued.

"The program of adult education which was just getting under way has been dropped. There was never a time in our history when it was so important as at present to provide a complete program of education. We need more of music, graphic arts, creative work in handicrafts, dramatic art, literature and natural science.

"Those who propose a return to what they call the fundamentals seem to have little realization of the fact that most people can learn the skills required in the occupations which they follow in a relatively short time on the job. But that it is only through organized education that we may reasonably hope to develop in our children the understanding and enthusiasm that lead to activity that makes life worth living."

Special Honors

The Board of Directors of the Association in executive session last evening recommended to the convention the election of Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University and Dr. Albert E. Winship of Boston, Mass., as honorary presidents.

This action followed the failure of an attempt yesterday morning by the New York State delegation to have Dr. Dewey elected honorary president from the floor, their spokesman Mr. William H. Holmes of Mount Vernon asking for a unanimous vote by acclamation of "the world's outstanding educator." Mrs. Johanna Lindlof the Kindergarten Six-B Association of New York City, seconded the nomination which Miss Florence Hale of Maine, the president, immediately ruled out of order on the ground that the organization had no such offices.

Mr. Holmes and Mrs. Lindlof explained that they were "asking for an honor and not an office." Mr. W. H. S. White of Shepherdstown, W. Va., moved to refer the question to the board of directors and Miss Hale ruled that the "ayes" prevailed.

Alabama yielded to West Virginia in the making of presidential nominations and the name of Mr. Joseph Rosier of Fairmont was put before the convention as "a practical educator" who has gone up from the ranks. Eighteen states seconded the nomination.

When the name of New York was called, Mr. Holmes said, "I am acting under instructions from the New York delegation because we have not been able to get this body to act directly on the name of Dr. Dewey. We from New York have voted three times to support the candidacy of John Dewey for president. He himself has said that he would be glad and deem it an honor to serve this great organization to the best of his ability."

May Be Withdrawn

Puerto Rico and Utah seconded the nomination of Dr. Dewey. It is understood it will be withdrawn when the recommendation from the board of directors to make him honorary president is presented to the convention. Mr. Thomas W. Gosling of Akron, Ohio, who had been discussed as a possible nominee, joined the seconders for Mr. Rosier.

Eleven vice-presidents are to be elected and since only 11 were nominated, their election seems to be sure. They are Mr. C. B. Wivel, Arizona; Miss Mabel Ellis, California; Mr. Ernest W. Butterfield, Connecticut; Miss Edith Louise Grosvenor, District of Columbia; Mr. George Wannamaker, Georgia; Mr. Oren C. Long, Hawaii; Mr. William T. Longshore, Missouri; Mr. George C. Baker, New Jersey; Miss Caroline S. Woodruff, Vermont; Mr. Orwell C. Pratt, Washington, and Miss Elizabeth McCormick, Wisconsin.

Mr. Henry Lester Smith of Indiana was renominated without opposition for the office of treasurer.

Referring to the 34 per cent cut in congressional appropriations for the United States office of education, Miss Bess Goodykoontz, assistant commissioner, in the general sessions today said: "Present conditions bid fair to affect the office of education adversely and seriously in its present efficiency, prestige and development. The present emergency for the federal office is one not only of reduced appropriations, but of lack of confidence on the part of governing bodies and the general public in the curative powers claimed for education in general, and the need for governmental participation in education or any social regulation in particular."

There is no oversupply of good citizens but rather an increasing need for the product which the schools can turn out, said Mr. Milton C. Potter of Milwaukee, president of the association's department of superintendence.

Mr. Potter was speaking as one of a group on how individual communities have "held the line." Milwaukee citizens have "conspired together to lay up for themselves treasures in Heaven, whereupon their treasures on earth have become somewhat safer than others," asserted Mr. Potter. In Milwaukee, he stated, the teachers' pay is regarded as a fixed charge and "in fair weather or foul they find it."

California is attempting to revise its taxation system, said Mr. Howard J. Hann of Los Angeles. Illinois must amend the tax system and wipe out waste, extravagance, and graft in the expenditure of public funds, declared Mr. Robert C. Moore of Carlinville, Ill.

Iowa teachers are appraising, checking, and adjusting school expenditures, according to Miss Agnes Samuelson of Des Moines, who described the publications which her department has prepared on median pupil cost, efficient business practices, tuition charges, and teacher salaries.

If the Virginia state budget keeps its balance there will be more money for public education in the next biennium than ever before, said Mr. Cornelius J. Heatwole of Richmond. Teacher salaries have been cut in most counties, he said, but the teachers are agreed that education is not to suffer thereby.

Systems Upheld

That the public school systems of American cities owe no apology to the people was the statement made by Mr. Edwin C. Broome of Philadelphia before a meeting of school-board members.

Mr. Broome said that the increase in cost of public schools in cities has been less than the increase in the total cost of government since 1922, although the increase in school enrollment has far exceeded the increase in municipal population.

The public schools, Mr. Broome asserted, "are honestly managed, conservatively financed, they cannot be charged with being overloaded with employees who owe their jobs to ward leaders, and they are rendering the most indispensable service to the community. Educators realize that a reduction in the cost of all forms of public service is inescapable and that the public schools must bear their share of the reduction, provided that share is just, is not in undue proportion to the reduction in the cost of other branches of government, and is made with proper consideration for the fact that education is an essential enterprise."

Mr. Laurance Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums, had a word to say in favor of closing the schools, only Mr. Coleman's suggestion was to shut all of them for one year as a challenge to the homes which have left the whole job of child training to the schools. Mr. Coleman explained that he did not expect to see the plan tried; that "nothing would show up the home so mercilessly as to have all of the children of the community thrown back on it."

Choral Work

The work of the American Choral and Festival Alliance in correlating and unifying adult choral activities in America and providing for the assimilation of school graduates was described by Mrs. William Arms Fisher of Boston, president of the Alliance. America has 384 music schools, conservatories and music departments of universities, said Mrs. Fisher, with upward of 30,000 teachers turning out each year some 400,000 young singers who should be enlisted in community choruses.

Last evening's program brought some radio favorites before the audience, in addition to speeches by several educators and Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers. Mr. Phillips Lord, in his character as Seth Parker, spoke over the telephone from New York City, amplifiers carrying his voice through the hall with a message from "Jonesport."

The American penny must be brought back into national esteem, said Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. "We must make the dollar do more tricks," said Mrs Rogers. "We should make wise spending more attractive than extravagance. We must stabilize character as well as law."

Mrs. Rogers advocated a national economic conference. Training and care in the handling of money so that there will be "no dwarfing hoarding and no great extravagance," and budgeting to remove the fear of individual economic dependencies.

The new revenue bill will teach people that out of their pockets comes every penny of government funds, she asserted, and with individual money management they will become more eager to see that federal government funds are wisely spent.

State Interests

The big problem for school administrators is the reshaping and redirecting of state education systems, said Mr. William C. Cook, state superintendent of West Virginia. That education primarily is a state function has not been generally recognized, said Mr. Cook, and he added that "the greatest single weakness in educational administration is the failure on the part of the several states to assume the responsibility of providing revenues for education."

A plea for teaching economics to rural boys and girls was made by Mrs. Ines Johnson Lewis of Colorado, who said, "Heretofore the farmer has been a producer. In the future he must be a business man as well. The rural child should be steeped in the idea of his importance to the social and economic world."

Rural Activities

The farm boy and girl have a right to the same general education as city children, said Mrs. Lewis and the efficiency of the rural school must be increased while at the same time the cost to the local community is reduced. The whole scheme of rural education, in Mrs. Lewis's opinion, must be geared to training the rural child how to live with his fellows.

Teachers should stop giving homework assignments of Latin and Greek, and, instead, might require students to cook meals or press clothes, declared Dr. Forrest E. Long of New York University, at a dinner of the home economics department.

"Home assignments should always be given with the idea of solidifying home relationships and as a rule home assignments should represent typical home activities," said Dr. Long.

Mr. Edwin W. Adams of Philadelphia told the guests that the school of yesterday was built upon the assumption that knowledge was power and that if children knew, they would do. He added, "We have come to realize that mere possession of knowledge will not in itself insure right action. We have set up today as the foremost goal in education good citizenship coupled with the prime essentials of good character."

'And Out That Way They Make Fords'

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Left to Right: DR. WALTER R. WEISER, Daytona Beach, Fla., Kiwanis Treasurer; CARL E. ENDICOTT, Huntington, Ind., Trustee; H. G. HATFIELD, Oklahoma City, Okla., Trustee; WILLIAM O. HARRIS, Los Angeles, International President; RAYMOND H. CROSSMAN, Omaha, Neb., Past President; FRED C. W. PARKER, Chicago, Secretary.

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—With more than 2500 delegates registered and an equal number of visitors present, Kiwanis International formally opened its sixteenth annual convention here Monday. Mr. William O. Harris, international president, urged American and Canadian members to display an active interest in government and a constructive attitude for aiding the recovery of business. Following initial addresses the convention divided into five groups for conferences on club problems.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Al Stanley, tenor.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Pop's Pirate Club.
5:45 NBC, piano duo.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:45 Twilight Hour: organist.
7:00 Comedy and popular harmony.
7:15 Fabien Sevitsky and Amateur Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, "Old Counsellor"; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Grace Moore; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 Del Castillo's Musical Sampler.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; News.
11:16 NBC, Convention Highlights.
11:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ. Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Down to the Sea in Ships."
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Winston Sharple's Orchestra.
8:45 "Musical Comedy Mements."
9:00 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra; Sheridan Russell, violincellist.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Arden Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review; Bill Williams.
11:15 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Popular soloist programs.
7:30 CBS, Comedy sketch.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Linit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Edgar Wallace story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons.
5:15 CBS, Bill Schudt's "Going to Press."
5:30 CBS, Popular programs.
6:30 Time; baseball.
6:36 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Convention reports.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, from Brookline Playground, Will Dodge, conductor; Studio Singers; Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk series.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Convention summary.
11:15-12:00—CBS, dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, interviewed by Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Democratic convention session.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, male trio.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, Beautiful Thoughts.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Melody Men.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Silhouettes."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio period; news.
12:00noon—CBS, Democratic convention session.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—Boston information service.
3:15 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
3:30 p. m.—Boston popular revue.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Convention reports.
4:35 p. m.—CBS, Prince of Wales, speaking at Dominion Day banquet.
4:50 p. m.—Organ, Francis J. Cronin.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York Yankees, Penway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Hoover to Control Part of Relief Sum

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Senate and House conferees on the $2,300,000,000 relief bill yesterday agreed to compromise with President Hoover on the distribution of the $300,000,000 direct relief fund, allowing him $100,000,000 to be allotted as he sees fit.

The remaining $200,000,000 provided by the bill as passed by the Senate will be distributed on the basis of population as originally planned. President Hoover has been urging that the fund be distributed to the states on the basis of need rather than population. According to the compromise reached yesterday one-third of the money will be put into his possession to be allotted according to his wishes.

The conferees reached no decision on the public works bond issue, to which the President has expressed emphatic opposition.

Rockefeller Stand Deplored by Mellon

BRIAR CLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Mr. James R. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker and brother of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, defended the Eighteenth Amendment in general, but favored modification of the present liquor laws in a speech delivered in Briar Cliff Lodge Monday before the Theta Delta Phi Fraternity.

"I favor submission of the prohibition question to the people of the United States," he said. "They ought to have a chance to deliberate upon it."

Mr. Mellon criticized the stand of John D. Rockefeller Jr. on the question. "Mr. Rockefeller is entitled to his opinon that prohibition is a failure," he said, "but in coming out so prominently with such a view he has influenced a great many people against a movement which had its worth-while points."

Home Conference Issues Book On Efficiency in the Kitchen

Points Out Avenues of Waste Involved in Methods and Details How to Overcome Loose Management, in Comprehensive Treatise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—Methods to reduce waste in housekeeping, and for increased efficiency in the operations of homes and kitchens, have been set forth in a volume "Household Management and Kitchen," by the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, as one of the concluding reports on its work.

The volume outlines the steps necessary to bring efficiency of modern business into household management and the natural scientific technique of the factory into the equipment and operation of the home.

Pointing out that the 30,000,000 homemakers of the United States manage as a group one of the largest business undertakings of the country, and that at least one-fifth of the population spends a large portion of the working day in the kitchens and other home work centers, the report suggests that there is economic waste involved in inefficiency of plant and management.

The report recommends that the President's conference bring to the attention of the manufacturing and distributing agencies of the nation the importance of improving the means for intelligent retail purchasing as a direct aid to home ownership and better housing in America.

"The present lack of facilities," it says, "by which the household purchaser can make an intelligent selection of commodities on the retail market constitutes a serious deterrent to that practice of wise spending and saving, necessary in the average family if adequate housing is to be achieved.

"The situation is made more serious by the sales pressure which the rapidly growing production in this country has brought upon the consumer in an effort to create larger markets."

The report recommends that wherever practicable quality specifications be set up for consumers' goods, based on a study of the situation as it now exists and the actual needs of the consumer; that these specifications be established and regulated by the industries concerned under some procedure as that which is now used for commercial standards; and that the essential facts covered by the specifications be given on commodity labels.

The report urges that retail stores should recognize their responsibility as buyers for the community and should base their purchases on specifications and the results of testing laboratories; and that the information be made available for the use of clerks and customers.

It is suggested in the report that home makers take a leaf from the "book of business" and adopt it intelligently. For this purpose the volume is both a manual how to do this and a summary of the results so far achieved. It analyzes the house and its equipment and the processes carried on in it as an efficiency engineer would analyze a factory. It considers every aspect of the subject, whether it be storage space, or wall and the floor finishes that are easy to clean, or kitchen sizes and shapes, or heights of working surface to reduce fatigue, or lighting and ventilating, or laundry equipment.

Finally, the volume provides the housewife a simple technique by which she can check up her own activities and determine whether or not she is wasting her time and energy, and why. It records the status of substitute services, such as commercial laundries and community nurseries, and weighs their advantages and disadvantages and the possibilities for development.

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FIRST FLOOR

THE HOME FORUM

London in June

I SHALL say nothing of the "Season," the Military Tournament, the riders in the Row nor the fashion plates, for I confess I know as little of them as they do of me It seems to me that in London beauty is so often an oddment, a "something understood," as George Herbert said, which comes into sight suddenly, like a bird from a tree into the candid air. In London beauty must always be a byway, or brief corner episode. Its flight will be oblique, the flash of wing transitory, the appearance very shy.

Curiously enough, I saw in London this June a sight that is unusual, even in the country, and that was a suburban blackbird singing in mid air. The timbre, the slow measure, the musing impromptu of the blackbird's song, all suggest lack of movement in the bird, and that is how he commonly sings, perched on a twig or a gate post or in leafy recesses. The music flows in leisurely stream from a stationary source. The motive is a reflective repose. So to catch singer and song moving together was an incident worth recording. Whether it was the freedom of the air given to the notes or the accompaniment to them of the winging black form, they seemed to gain in sweetness and expansion and to express something of Keats's triumph in the Nightingale Ode. Bird and song floated secure above the "hungry generations" and became for a brief moment transfigured.

I continued my stroll just to run my eyes over the suburban front gardens. On the whole, they are quite astonishingly gay and refreshing to the sight, these tiny square parterres, and rock gardens with many lovely Alpines are by no means uncommon. Whenever I could, I tried to get a glimpse of the front rooms, so that I might make expert records of the number of rooms furnished with taste that corresponded with an original garden. The odd thing is that, on the whole, they did not correspond. The interior to a garden blazing with the right kinds of flowers was as often hideous as it was seemly. Or I would see a garden with red geraniums fronting a room whose curtains, wall paper and chairs were quite harmonious. But one deduction I was certainly able to make. That was that, if a garden contained a monkey-puzzler, that Cain among bushes, the front room was invariably an eyesore. Evidently, the redemption of suburban taste from the atrocities of last century is a thing of shreds and patches. Uncertainty and inconsistency are supreme. It was amusing to note the cautious return of the calceolaria from its post-Victorian eclipse as a symptom of our ultra-modern flirtation with Victorian fashions. Nobody could ever have loved the calceolaria for its own sake. It was an emblem of snobbery and gentility. Of what modern foible was its reappearance the standard bearer? Or does the suburban world revolve upon a fixed axis of custom and ritual, regardless of progress at the hub of things metropolitan? All the same, the garden taste of the London suburbs must be immeasurably superior to what it was fifty years ago.

In the Parks, the chestnut blooms had become skeletal and the clouds of time had passed over bluebell skies in the railed copses of Richmond Park. Their celestial blue had been replaced by the magenta rhododendron in full flower. Why these inclosures, set aside for English wild birds and cameos of the English country scene, are not rid of this gaudy alien I can never understand. All other vegetation quails before it; its ambition takes up acres of space; its leafage is intolerably dingy and its flowers are the wrong shade in the mauves and totally inharmonious with the fragile and traditional English coloring.

But one forgets all about them when the hawthorns, in which London parks are so rich, are in flower. To my mind, the hawthorn is the most beautiful flowering small tree which England possesses. The variety of the shades in the flowers, from cream to crimson; the crowded effect upon the laden boughs; their warm setting among the dense leaf clusters; the sweet compactness of the little tree's structure (the gray trunk trimly holding up its so fertile dome); its ruddy fires in autumn—these virtues endow it with a quality more endearing than the more famed and less various treasures of the cherry tree. How individual, too, is the coming on of the bloom! It spreads like good news from branch to branch and often from one side of the tree to the other, so that you will often see trees half in the light of their blossom and half in the shadow of promise, while others grow glad in single sprays until at the last the whole tree is a prodigality of happiness. I saw one day in early June the finest hawthorn I have ever seen on the left-hand side of the road toward the Roehampton from the Richmond Gate in Richmond Park, a large tree simply overwhelmed with radiance and one of the Seven Wonders of London. It looked as though the burden of its flowering was too great to be borne.

How beautiful, too, were the trees in Berkeley Square, which has one demure unpretentious house at one corner! These trees (mostly the common plane) are unusually fine for mid-London and have an altogether Corot effect against a dappled sky. The leaves seemed rapt from the roots of their being in the London soil and to be delighting in their own airy cosmos, in "pure oblivion," as Keats wrote, of the pavements, railings and dreary façades they saw well enough from their citadel not made with hands.

But I am not sure that the most beautiful sight I have seen this June in London was one night on the Embankment at Chelsea. It was one of those magical summer nights in the city which have become rare since our climate has acquired the bad habits of its later years. It was a night when London in all its sprawl and ugliness and clamor insisted on being a vision of Arabia Felix. A woman passed under a lamp on the arm of her young man and the light fell on her face as she looked up at him. All the mystery of the night, of the stars, of the tranquil leaves of the planes and of the dark-gleaming river was gathered into her face, which seemed for that brief moment to be the inspiration of them all.

No, it is not what one reads in the newspapers which gives London a particular magic in June.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

Carolina Twilight

The sturdy ploughman lifts the bar,
To home and rest;
Blue shadows fall, the evening star,
Gleams in the west.

The pygmy owl, in tremolo,
Calls from the hill;
Fireflies softly come and go,
Over meadows still.

Southwinds pass on gentle wing,
And with the flight,
Ten thousand jasmine blossoms fling
Their fragrance to the night.

MARY F. RICHARDSON.

The Features of the Landscape

The physiognomy of the scene was changed; the plain of La Beauce had ruffled itself into low green hills and gently winding valleys, with clear, quick water, and fanciful patches of heath and woodland. Here and there a secular oak tree maintained a solitude around it. It was the district of the "little river Loir." . . .

He came riding with his companions towards evening along the road, which had suddenly abandoned its day-long straightness for wanton curves and ascents; and there, as an owl on the wing cried softly, beyond the tops of the spreading poplars, was the west front, silver-grey, and quiet, inexpressibly quiet, with its worn, late-gothic "flamings" from top to bottom, as full of reverie to Gaston's thinking as the enchanted castle in a story-book. The village lay thinly scattered around the wide, grass-grown space. . . . It was a landscape, certainly, which did not merely accept the sun, but flashed it back gratefully from the white, gracious, craven houses, that were like a natural part of it. As he passed below, fancy would sometimes credit the out-look from their lofty gables with felicities of combination beyond possibility. What prospects of mountain and seashore from those aerial window-seats!

And in a while the dominant course of the river itself, the animation of its steady, downward flow, even amid the sand-shoals and whispering islets of the dry season, bore his thoughts beyond it, in a sudden, irresistible appetite for the sea; and he determined, varying slightly from the prescribed route, to reach his destination by way of the coast. From Nantes he descended imperceptibly along tall hedge-rows of acacia, till on a sudden, with a novel freshness in the air, through a low archway of laden fruit-trees it was visible—sand, sea, and sky, in three quiet spaces line upon line. The features of the landscape changed again, and the gardens, the rich orchards, gave way to bare, grassy undulations: only, the open sandy spaces presented their own native flora, for the fine silex seemed to have crept into the tall, wiry stalks of the ixias, like grasses the seeds of which had expanded, by solar magic, into veritable flowers, crimson, green, or yellow patched with black.

It was pleasant to sleep as if in the sea's arms, amid the low murmurs, the salt odour mingled with the wild garden scents of a little inn or farm, forlorn in the wide enclosure of an ancient manor, deserted as the sea encroached—long ago, for the fig-trees in the river walls were tough and old. Next morning he must turn his back betimes, with the freshness of the out-look still undimmed, all colours turning to white on the shell-beach, the wrecks, the children at play on it, the boat with its gay streamers dancing in the foam.—WALTER PATER, in "Gaston de Latour."

A Stolen Ride in a Portantina

One afternoon I went to the theater rather earlier than usual. As I entered, I saw a group of porters and mechanics hovering around a little sedan chair which stood in the wings and which I had noticed before. It had been built for Patti on her last stay in Venice. . . .

As I made my way toward my dressing room, the stage manager, who had been in animated conversation with the group around the sedan chair, approached me.

"Will Mademoiselle be so kind as to tell me how much she weighs?" he asked.

"A hundred and twenty-five pounds," I answered, much surprised by the question.

"Splendid!" he exclaimed. "Just the thing! Mademoiselle, if she wishes, can use Patti's sedan chair. The porters will not carry more than a certain weight, but Mademoiselle is exactly right."

I was of course delighted. Every evening I made the journey through the narrow alleys of old Venice, and, as my portantina was unique, I was known all along the route. The street urchins began cheering as soon as they saw it appear at the end of a street,

"Ecco la prima donna!" they shouted. "Here she comes! E viva! E viva!"

My farewell performance at the Fenice was a gala night. The stage was inundated with flowers, the audience wildly enthusiastic. Finally, it was time to go home, and my mother sent my maid to call the porters.

This maid, Valérie, was a Parisian, dark, graceful and not unlike me in build and colouring. She loved to imitate my way of walking, my gestures, sometimes even my clothes. She wore a mantilla, and at a distance might easily be mistaken for her mistress.

My mother and I sat waiting in my dressing room for a long time. Valérie seemed to be unaccountably slow. We are beginning to wonder what had happened to her, when she burst into the room.

"Oh, Mademoiselle! Forgive me!" she exclaimed, all out of breath. "I didn't do it on purpose! They carried me off in the portantina! There were serenaders—gentlemen in evening clothes! It was grand. A regular triumph! They thought it was Mademoiselle!"

She stopped for breath; but before we could ask a single question, she was off again.

"When we got to the hotel," she continued excitedly, "the manager opened the door with a deep bow. When he saw me, how he jumped! 'It's nothing but the maid!' he shouted in a rage. But really it isn't my fault!" Valérie concluded plaintively. "I can't help it if I look like Mademoiselle! The porters brought me back, but the celebration is all over. Every one is gone!"

My mother was very angry and wanted to dismiss the girl on the spot. I could only laugh. It seemed to me so absurd! When we got back to the hotel, no one was in sight, but the steps were covered with flowers, strewn at the feet of my chambermaid!

In my own room at last I could not sleep. I stood on my balcony looking out over the peaceful lagoon. It was a marvelous night! Venice was still a city of gondolas and midnight serenades. There were no motor boats to spoil the picture, as there are today. My mother was thrilled with joy at my successes.

"Never, never have you had such a triumph!" she exclaimed, again and again. She had forgiven Valérie her escapade and only remembered the flowers, the applause, the tributes of appreciation and enthusiasm.

Before we left the hotel the next day, we were presented with a bill.

"For carrying off in the portantina —200 francs."

My mother, greatly surprised, called the manager.

"What does this mean?" she demanded.

The unhappy man was overcome with embarrassment.

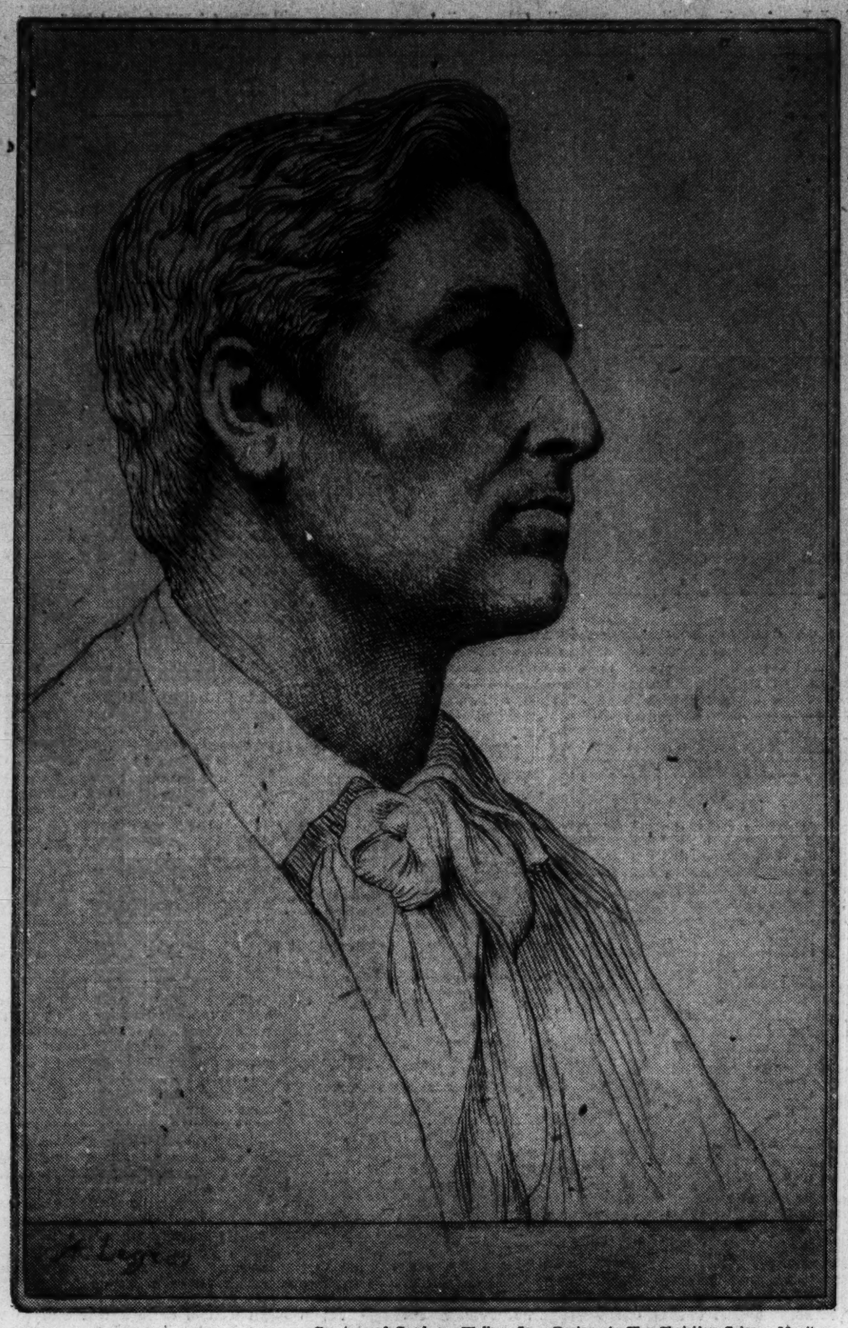
"Patti's manager used to arrange for a triumphal progress of this sort," he explained. "He hired the hallboys and musicians from the hotel. I thought Mademoiselle, too, would like it. I am sorry, if you are displeased."—From "My Life," by EMMA CALVE.

Evening

(After a Sapphic Fragment)

Evening, Bringer-back of all bright
morning scattered,
Bring my own to me.
Morning, take my child ecstatic to
his playmates,
Take my flocks with thee.
Feed my sheep, my goats on far and
blossoming hillsides,
Merry shepherd be.
Evening, Bringer-back of all bright
morning scattered,
Lead them tenderly—
The footsore lamb to the fold, the
tired child to its mother—
Bring them home to me.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT, in "Cast in Bronze."



Courtesy of Goodman-Walker, Inc., Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Charles Holroyd: From an Etching by Alphonse Legros

FOR more than fifty years, the work of Alphonse Legros remained unknown to the general art-loving public. Born at Dijon, France, in 1837, his first art experience gained from working with a scene painter and decorator of theaters, today his etchings are ranked with those of Whistler, Haden and Meryon.

France just then cared so little for any art which did not possess dash and the use of brilliant effects that, early in his career, Legros was forced to forsake the land of his birth for England. By means of the esteem he inspired in Sir Edward Poynter, he was given the chair of design at the Slade School, University College, London. This proved a fortunate step for Legros, since he was an excellent teacher and had great influence on those who, like William Strang, came under his guidance. Although France waited forty-five years after his first appearance in the Salon before giving him any of the recognition he deserved, he was never disturbed by this circumstance. Rather, he possessed a tremendous serenity, an enduring belief in his ability as an artist, and passed his years in bending all his powers to the perfecting of his art.

There seems to be little doubt that much of Legros' success in England was due to his ability to project into his work those solid, durable qualities of character which the English so much admire. The keynotes of his style might be enumerated as sincerity, sympathy, and power. He was fond of toiling humanity and strove always to keep his work free from a mere display of pyrotechnics or tours de force; and, as a result, with every passing year, his fame becomes more secure.

Legros displayed his great love for nature by giving through the world of etching a new meaning to his depiction of sun-splashed meadows, trees dipped in fog, valleys swept by rain, and the drifting smoke of autumn fires. He also etched many portraits. In a lecture delivered to one of his classes in portraiture, he once remarked:

"I wish to impress more and more strongly upon you the necessity of studying your models with such a thoroughness as to get them by heart. To that end, persistent drawing must be kept up. Drawing and drawing evermore should be the student's motto (and the true artist is ever a student). We see that the old masters made a practice of drawing, and drawing much, and with a pains and earnestness which, if imitated by us, would give us more of their power. Often the same figure, or parts of it, would be drawn over and over again, the artist mastering and learning it by heart."

His portrait of Sir Charles Holroyd, one time director of the National Gallery, London, is evidence of the realistic qualities of Legros's work. Seldom does one find an etched portrait possessing more admirable qualities. The classical treatment is almost absurdly simple. There is little cross-hatching, few shadows. Most of the lines seem to have been bitten into the plate at the time of its first acid bath. One may easily suspect that, in this case at least, the artist followed his own precept and studied these features until he did, indeed, know them by heart.

Prawdziwy Dokument

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

PSALMISTA, ufny w czula laskawość Boża, śpiewał chwałę Stwórcy, "który odpuszcza nieprawości twoje, który uzdrawia wszystkie choroby twoje, który wybawia od śmierci żywot twój". Wyrażał on głęboką wdzięczność za podtrzymującą moc Bożą we wszekich okolicznościach i złożył wyraźne oświadczenie, dotyczące Jego bogactwa: "Błogosławiony Pan, na każdy dzień hojnie nas opatruje dobrami swemi Bóg zbawienia naszego".

Tego, kto potrzebuje pomocy, dzisiwić może taka ufność niewątpiąca, oglądając się bowiem wokól na istniejący stan rzeczy, pozornie widzi on wielu trapionych grzechem, chorobą, biedą i wszelkiego rodzaju złemi i niesprawiedliwemi warunkami, którym się wielu poddaje. Zapytać on może: jeżeli Bóg "na każdy dzień hojnie nas zaopatruje darami swemi", skąd więc są wszystkie te zła? A jednak wiele opowieści Biblijnych mówi o jednostkach, które tak polegały na mocy Bożej, że ocaliły siebie i innych od okropnych nieszczęść.

Nieustanne i niezmienne prawo musi być zawsze użyteczne, dlatego prawa Bożego możemy użyć dziś tak, jak używali go ci, o których Biblja wspomina, że korzystali z mocy jego. A więc nie jest to tyle kwestją czasu lub miejsca, jak kwestją rozumiejącego przyjęcia w każdej sytuacji pomocy Bożej.

Biblja niosła pociechę i uzdrowienie miljonom ludzi. Mrs. Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, napisała /Miscellaneous Writings p. 363/ "Biblja jest arcydziełó dla człowieka wykształconego, słownik dla nieświadomego, przewodnik dla uczonego". Uczniowie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej cieszą się światłem, które nauka ta rzuca na Biblję, dając im, jak uczy Pismo Święte, pomnożone rozumjenie Boga, jako Miłości, i człowieka duchowego, jako obrazu i podobieństwa Bożego.

Pewna młoda kobieta wstąpiła na uniwersytet w Middle West, gdzie, stosownie do regulaminu, musiała poddać się lekarskim oględzinom. Jakkolwiek od kilku lat Wiedza Chrześcijańska budziła jej zainteresowanie, niemniej przeraziło ją wykrycie przez lekarzy wielu pozornych chorób, z których kilka, z ludzkiego punktu widzenia, budziło zaniepokojenie. Stosownie do zwyczaju wypełniono świadectwo dla powołania się na nie w przyszłości, oraz poradzono studentce zgłosić się ponownie po pewnym czasie dla dalszego badania. Zwracając się o pomoc do Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, studentka ta napisała do jednej uczenicy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i wymieniła listę chorób, jakie jej przypisano, oraz wyraziła uczucie niechęci, że dokument tego rodzaju został związany z jej imieniem.

Po otrzymaniu listu, starsza uczenica Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej zwróciła się bezzwłocznie do Biblji i przeczytała w pierwszym rozdziale I-szej Księgi Mojżeszowej zadowalające oświadczenie: "I widział Bóg wszystko, co uczynił, a oto było bardzo dobre". Przyjmując to oświadczenie, dotyczące stworzenia, odpisała swej korespondentce, radząc jej, aby trzymała się usilnie prawdy duachowej tej prawdziwej opowieści o człowieku, —o tym człowieku, którego Bóg zna. Kiedy nadszedł czas ponownego badania lekarskiego, świadectwo, dotyczące choroby, zostało odrzucone, nie było bowiem śladu chorób, znalezionych uprzednio; oświadczono zaś, że fizyczny stan młodej studentki jest doskonały. W ten sposób skreślono uprzednie orzeczenie.

Ijob mówił: "Otoć i teraz w niebie jest świadek mój, jest swiadek mój na wysokości". Nasz wielki Wzór powiedział: "Chociaż ja świadczę sam o sobie, jednak prawdziwe jest świadectwo moje, bo wiem skądem przyszedł i dokąd idę".

Nie powinno się oburzać na niepomyślne okoliczności, które ukazują się dla poprawy i uzdrowienia. śród przeciwności losu wielu zaczęło szukać i znalazło Boga, oraz nauczyło się polegać na Nim swemi rozumiejącemi sercami. Obietnice Biblijne okazały się wykonalne, o ile w pełni je przyjęto i właściwie zastosowano. Życie ludzkie stało się bardziej szerokie, harmonijne i przyjemne.

Prawdziwy dokument o człowieku jest ów duchowy dokument, podany w pierwszym rozdziale Pierwszej Księgi Mojżeszowej i w kilku pierwszych wersetach drugiego rozdziału. Objawienie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej objaśniło dzisiejszemu wiekowi znaczenie tego dokumentu. Mrs. Eddy objaśnia to prosto w swem dziele "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" /p. 522/ mówiąc: "Pierwszy dokument przypisuje całą moc i rządy Bogu i obdarza człowieka z doskonałości i mocy Bożej".

An Old Colonist's Reverie

Dustily over the highway pipes the
loud nor'-wester at morn,
Wind and the rising sun, and waving
tussock and corn;
It brings to me days gone by when
first in my ears it rang,
The wind is the voice of my home,
and I think of the songs it
sang
When, fresh from the desk and
ledger, I crossed the long
leagues of sea—
"The old worn world is gone and the
new bright world is free."

The wide, wild pastures of old are
fading and passing away,
All over the plain are the homes of
the men who have come to
stay—
I sigh for the good old days in the
station whare again;
But the good new days are better—
I would not be heard to com-
plain. . . .

There are dreams in the gold of the
kowhai, and when ratas are
breaking in bloom
I can hear the rich murmur of voices
in the deeps of the fern-
shadowed gloom,
Old memory may bring me her
treasures from the land of the
blossoms of May,
But to me the hill daisies are dearer
and the gorse on the river bed
grey;
While the mists on the high hill-
tops curling, the dawn-haunted
haze of the sea,
To my fancy are bridal veils lifting
from the face of the land of
the free.

The speargrass and cabbage trees
yonder, the honey-belled flax
in its bloom,
The dark of the bush on the sidlings,
the snow-crested mountains
that loom
Golden and grey in the sunlight, far
up in the cloud-fringed blue,
Are the threads with old memory
weaving and the line of my
life running through;
And the wind of the morning calling
has ever a song for me
Of hope for the land of the dawning
in the golden years to be.

—DAVID MCKEE WRIGHT, in "Station Ballads, and Other Verses."

The True Record

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist, sure of the loving-kindness of God, sang praises to the creator, "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction." He expressed deep gratitude for the sustaining power of God under all circumstances, and made the positive statement regarding His affluence, "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation."

One who is in need of help may be puzzled by such unquestioning confidence; for, looking about on existing conditions, he apparently sees sin, sickness, poverty, and all sorts of evil and wrong conditions being endured by many. He may ask, If God "daily loadeth us with benefits," whence are all these evils? Yet many accounts in the Bible tell of individuals who so relied on the power of God as to save themselves and others from dire disaster.

Law, being invariable and immutable, must be available at all times; hence, God's law is as usable by us today as it was by those mentioned in the Bible who availed themselves of its power. It is not, then, so much a question of time or place as it is a question of understandingly accepting God's assistance in every situation.

The Bible has brought comfort and healing to millions of people. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 363), "The Bible is the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory." Students of Christian Science rejoice in the light this teaching sheds upon the Bible, giving them an increased understanding of God as Love, as the Scriptures teach, and of spiritual man as the image and likeness of God.

A young woman entered a university in the Middle West, where, according to the rules, she was obliged to submit to a medical examination. Although for some years she had been interested in Christian Science, she was dismayed to have the doctors discover many apparent ills, some of them alarming from the human standpoint. As is the custom, the record was filed for future reference, and she was told to return at a later date for further examination. Turning to Christian Science for help, this girl wrote to a student of Christian Science stating the list of diseases which had been enrolled against her, and expressing a feeling of discouragement that such a record should be attached to her name.

Upon receiving the letter, the older student of Christian Science turned at once to the Bible, reading in the first chapter of Genesis the satisfying statement, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Accepting this statement with regard to creation, she wrote to the girl admonishing her to hold fast to spiritual truth, the true record of man—the man God knows. When the time came for the next physical examination, the record concerning disease was refuted, for there was no trace of the ills previously noted; the young student was declared to be in perfect physical condition. Thus the former findings were blotted out.

Job said, "Behold, my witness is in heaven, and my record is on high." Our great Exemplar said, "Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true: for I know whence I came, and whither I go."

One need never feel resentment against any untoward circumstance which presents itself for correction and healing. Many people in the midst of adversity have been led to seek and to find God, and have learned to lean on Him with understanding hearts. The Bible promises have been found practical when fully accepted and rightly applied. Lives have been broadened and made harmonious and lovable.

The true record of man is the spiritual record, as given in the first chapter of Genesis and the first few verses of the second chapter. The meaning of this record has been made clear to this age through the revelation of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy states it simply in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 522), thus, "The first record assigns all might and government to God, and endows man out of God's perfection and power."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

One of the Little Women

During my first visit to Boston, in 1862, I saw at an evening reception a tall, thin young woman standing alone in a corner. She was plainly dressed, and had that watchful, defiant air with which the woman whose youth is slipping away is apt to face the world which has offered no place to her. Presently she came up to me.

"These people may say pleasant things to you," she said abruptly, "but not one of them would have gone to Concord and back to see you, as I did today. I went for this gown. It's the only decent one I have. I'm very poor;" and in the next breath she contrived to tell me that she had once taken a place as "second girl." "My name," she added, "is Louisa Alcott."

Now, although we had never met, Louisa Alcott had shown me great kindness in the winter just past, sacrificing a whole day to a tedious work which was to give me pleasure at a time when every hour counted largely to her in her desperate struggle to keep her family from want. The little act was so considerate and fine, that I am still grateful for it now. It was as natural for her to do such things as for a pomegranate-tree to bear fruit.

Before I met her I had known many women and girls who were fighting with poverty and loneliness, but never one so big and generous as this one in her poor scant best gown, the "claret-colored merino," which she tells of with such triumph in her diary. Amid her grim surroundings, she had the gracious instincts of a queen. It was her delight to give, to feed living creatures, to make them happy.

She would so welcome you in her home to a butterless baked potato and a glass of milk that you would never forget the delicious feast. Or, if she had no potato or milk to offer, she would take you through the woods to the river, and tell you old legends of colony times, and be so witty and kind in the doing of it that the day would stand out in your memory ever after, differing from all other days, brimful of pleasure and comfort.

A few months after I saw her she went as a nurse into the war, and soon after wrote her "Hospital Sketches." Then she found her work and place in the world.

Years afterward she came to the city where I was living, and I hurried to meet her. The lean, eager, defiant girl was gone, and instead, there came to meet me a large, portly, middle-aged woman, richly dressed. Everything about her, from her shrewd, calm eyes to the rustle of her satin gown told of assured success. Yet I am sure fame and success counted for nothing with her except for the material aid which they enabled her to give to a few men and women whom she loved. Louisa Alcott wrote books which were true and fine, but she never imagined a life as noble as her own.

—From "Bits of Gossip," by REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HENRY J. KOWAL WINS THE MEDAL

Yale University Takes Intercollegiate Team Golf Championship Title

By the Associated Press

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 29—Henry J. Kowal '33, Colgate University captain, won the 36-hole qualifying round medal in the national intercollegiate golf championship yesterday with a score of 149, as Yale captured the team trophy for the second year.

Kowal, from Utica, N. Y., and junior at Colgate, swept through a driving rain over the long cascades course to post a 77. He had a 72 Monday.

Yale's victorious team shot 620 for two rounds. The players were Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, 150; J. E. Parker Jr. '33, 150; Daniel S. Gamble 3d '32, 158, and M. P. Warner '34, 162. Michigan was second with 631 and Ohio State third with 636. Princeton had 641, Williams 672 and Chicago 675.

Steady rain during the night continued through the morning, sending scores sky high. Players waded through fairways and chipped over puddles of water on the greens.

The long-driving Kowal, who qualified for this tournament a year ago, but was eliminated in the first round, sank a 35-foot putt for an eagle on the seventeenth to pull away from his nearest rivals, Noyes and Parker of Yale, and John N. Fischer '34 of Michigan, with 151.

William R. Howell '34 of Washington and Lee, notified of his selection to the Walker Cup team, finished with 152, while A. Frederick Kammer '34 of Princeton and J. B. Reston Jr. '33 of Illinois had 153's.

Donald K. Moe '32 of Oregon, also a Walker Cup selection, and Winston Fuller of Southern California posted 154's.

Robert H. Kepler '32 of Ohio State, finalist last year, and J. Denniston St. Clair '33 of Williams were coupled at 156, a stroke ahead of Gail Stockton of Southern California and John G. Florio '33 of Ohio State, who had 157's. Players shooting as high as 162 qualified. The cards:

Player and College	Days 1st	2d	Tot.
H. J. Kowal, Colgate	72	77	—149
J. E. Parker Jr., Yale	74	76	—150
S. W. Noyes Jr., Yale	74	76	—150
J. N. Fischer, Michigan	72	79	—151
W. R. Howell, Wash. & Lee	76	76	—152
A. F. Kammer, Princeton	72	81	—153
J. B. Reston, Illinois	77	76	—153
D. K. Moe, Oregon	76	78	—154
Winston Fuller, So. California	76	78	—154
Dean Smith, Williams	77	78	—155
R. H. Kepler, Ohio State	76	80	—156
J. D. St. Clair, Williams	77	79	—156
Gail Stockton, So. California	77	80	—157
J. G. Florio, Ohio State	78	79	—157
D. S. Gamble 3d, Yale	75	83	—158
W. A. Nacios, Penn State	80	78	—158
R. A. Moffett, Princeton	77	81	—158
R. L. Kimbrough, Harvard	75	83	—158
J. C. Howard, Michigan	75	84	—159
R. G. Bohnen, Chicago	83	76	—159
F. G. Damaskee, Northwestern	80	79	—159
J. R. Albaugh, Rice Institute	79	80	—159
J. R. Lenfesty, Michigan	81	79	—160
A. H. Hicks, Dartmouth	77	83	—160
G. A. Berry, Ohio State	82	79	—161
M. A. Heath, Harvard	77	84	—161
G. T. Birch, Dartmouth	81	80	—161
E. C. Dayton, Michigan	80	81	—161
Edward Hammett, Dayton	84	78	—162
P. T. Garver, Ohio State	78	84	—162
M. P. Warner, Yale	77	85	—162
A. W. Byxbee, Pennsylvania	78	85	—163
W. G. McWilliams, Georgia	79	84	—163
J. J. Siergeij, Columbia	86	78	—162
G. G. Jaffee, William and Mary	76	88	—164
J. J. Dreyfus Jr., Lehigh	78	86	—164
R. H. Smith, Dartmouth	78	86	—164
F. G. Cox, Indiana	82	83	—165
H. W. Wright Jr., Yale	82	83	—165
J. W. Tinnin, Texas	77	88	—165
R. H. Crowe, Illinois	80	85	—165
J. F. Whitaker, Northwestern	83	82	—165
Randall Ahern, Detroit C. C.	83	83	—166
F. B. Town, Yale	81	85	—166
H. E. Baker, Chicago	80	87	—167
Morrison Waud, Princeton	78	90	—168
F. C. Brand, Penn State	81	87	—168
A. C. Tracewell, Ohio State	82	87	—169
J. W. Owens, Pennsylvania	87	82	—169
Donald McPhail, Dartmouth	83	86	—169
M. F. Heath, Jr., Harvard	80	90	—170
Daniel England Jr., Yale	78	92	—170
Richmond Gray, Yale	79	92	—171
C. C. Murray, N. Carolina State	83	88	—171
E. A. Hand, Michigan	90	83	—173
E. H. Mauermann, Chicago	87	86	—173
J. P. Nye, Northwestern	77	98	—175
C. C. Glavin, Harvard	83	92	—175
I. L. Merrill, Florida	88	88	—176
J. N. Smucker, Chicago	85	91	—176
O. C. Casper, Northwestern	85	93	—178
E. L. Haas, Williams	85	95	—180
J. A. Linen 3d, Williams	91	90	—181
E. K. Gillett, Williams	91	90	—181
J. L. Robertson, Princeton	84	withd'w	
Frank Hahn, Ohio State	87	withd'w	
W. F. Wright, Princeton	90	withd'w	
J. H. Root, Michigan	81	withd'w	
C. S. Eaton, Harvard	90	withd'w	
P. B. Mussel, Penn State	90	withd'w	
Robert Duncan, New York U.	97	withd'w	
S. G. Alpert, Illinois	91	withd'w	
C. J. Warner, Georgia	86	withd'w	
Jack Evans, Columbia	86	withd'w	

Highland Light First to Finish

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 29 (AP)—Frank Paine's class A sloop, Highland Light, the scratch boat, sailed into Hamilton at 3:45 p. m. yesterday, first of a fleet of 27 to finish the Montauk Point-Bermuda yacht race.

Three hours after the Boston boat crossed the finish line she was followed into the harbor by the schooner Mistress of Oyster Bay, owned by George E. Roosevelt, and a little later by the schooner Malabar 10th, skippered by John G. Alden of Edgartown, Mass.

Malabar 10th, with a handicap of 5hrs. 53m. 41s. took at least a temporary lead in the class A division with Highland Light rated second in the corrected times and Mistress third. Mistress received 3hrs. 27s. handicap from Highland Light and failed by a little less than 35 minutes to make it up on the long trip.

Captain Paine said Highland Light had had favoring winds all the way and excellent weather. There were no mishaps aboard the scratch boat, he said, and three hot meals a day served to keep the crew happy.

The unofficial finishing times with the handicaps of each boat follows:

Boat	Class	Finish	Han'cap
Highland Light	A	3:45 p. m.	scratch
Mistress	A	7:29 p. m.	3:00:27
Malabar 10th	A	7:51 p. m.	5:53:41

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	51	36	.586
Portland	51	36	.586
San Francisco	48	38	.558
Los Angeles	43	41	.512
Seattle	41	48	.471
Sacramento	40	48	.455
Oakland	39	48	.448
Missions	33	53	.384

RESULTS JUNE 28

Missions 12, Oakland 7.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 3.
Seattle 3, San Francisco 2.
Portland 13, Los Angeles 6.

Principia Athletic Leaders and Trophies

The Christian Science Monitor

Captains, Left to Right: Robert Stitt '33, C Basketball; N. L. Holmes '32, Swimming; David Andrews '32, Soccer; Earl Stitt '33, A Basketball. Trophies, Left to Right: ABC League A Team Football and Basketball; A Team Basketball, Second Place Missouri State Consolation; A Team Basketball, Second Place St. Louis District; ABC League C Team Football and Basketball. Plaques: Contain Names of Captains of Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track Since the Beginning of Competition in These Sports.

Yanks Make Only Four Hits but Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	46	19	.708
Detroit	37	27	.578
Philadelphia	40	30	.571
Washington	37	30	.552
Cleveland	36	31	.537
St. Louis	33	32	.508
Chicago	23	41	.359
Boston	12	54	.182

RESULTS JUNE 28

New York 5, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Although held to four hits yesterday, the New York Yankees scored a victory over the Washington Senators in the American League, 5 to 2. The triumph put the Yanks further ahead in their quest for the junior circuit pennant of 1932. Philadelphia made it three straight over the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 4. These were the only games scheduled.

Al Thomas, formerly with the White Sox, held the hard-hitting Yanks to four hits during the first seven innings, but two of these hits were home runs. Joe Sewell started the Yankees off in the third by hitting a homer with Combs on base. Thomas had a lapse of control in the fourth and walked three men after two out, after which Combs singled home two of his mates. Lazzeri's homer accounted for the other New York run in the sixth. Johnny Allen went the distance for the winners and had little trouble.

The Red Sox out-hit the Athletics, 7 to 5, but could not come through when hits meant the most. Lew Krausse made his first start of the season for the champions and went the route. The Red Sox got off to a good start, but an error by Olson enabled the A's to tie the score in the sixth. Weiland, who started for the losers, was driven out of the box in the sixth. Wilcy Moore finished. Johnson hit a homer for the Sox. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	x	—5	4	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	6	0

Batteries—Allen and Dickey; Thomas, Coffman and Spencer, Maple. Losing pitcher — Thomas. Umpires — Hildebrand, Dinneen and McGowan. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	x	—5	5	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4	7	1

Batteries—Krausse and Cochrane; Weiland, Moore and Connolly. Losing pitcher —Moore. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 41m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	42	31	.575
Minneapolis	41	31	.569
Indianapolis	40	33	.548
Kansas City	40	34	.541
Milwaukee	36	33	.522
Toledo	36	37	.493
Louisville	28	38	.424
St. Paul	22	48	.314

RESULTS JUNE 28

Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 5.
Milwaukee 4, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 7, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 2, Louisville 1.

HAGEN AND MIYAMOTO WIN

AKRON, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen teamed up with Tomekichi Miyamoto of Japan yesterday to defeat Al R. Espinosa, United States, and José Jurado, Argentina, 4 and 2, in a best-ball golfing exhibition of international color at the Portage Country Club. Hagen scored a 71, the only one of the foursome to equal par figures. Espinosa, Miyamoto and Jurado all took 72's.

DARTMOUTH CUTS FRESHMAN SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 29 — Sweeping changes in Dartmouth's athletic policy for next year were announced here recently when it was stated that all freshman athletic sports next year would be confined to those of the major class and the varsity competition in boxing and fencing would be discontinued. At the same meeting the athletic council approved the elections of Calvin H. Milans '33, Harold W. Smith '33 and Alfred H. Hicks '33, captains of the varsity track, tennis and golf teams respectively.

The council also voted major D's to 15 members of the varsity baseball team this spring all of whom played through at least one Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Association game. They follow:

Charles B. Arthur '34, Henry L. Barber '32, Arthur R. Bolsseau '33, James W. Chesnulevich '33, Jacob K. Edwards '34, Frank A. Foley '32, Capt. Wilbur H. Mack '32, Thomas Maskilleson '33, Roald A. Morton '34, Robert J. Miller '34, Smith O'Brien '34, Charles L. Rich '33, Charles L. Snow '34, Way Thompson '33 and Kenneth B. Weeman '33.

Bruins Trade Six Players to Arrows

The Boston Bruins and Philadelphia Arrows engaged in a nine-player hockey deal recently in which the locals sent six of the Bruin Cubs to Philadelphia for three Arrows and a supposed cash consideration.

The players coming to Boston are Connie King, left wing, and Sheldon Buckles and Frank Ingram, two right wings. Boston players going to the Arrows are headed by the veteran center, Eddie Burke, and Jack Pratt, defenseman. The others are Paul Runge and Red Conn, centers, Joe McGoldrick, left wing, and Yank Boyd, right wing.

Buckles and Sheldon played two years with the Arrows, coming from amateur circles previously, while Ingram has had a taste of major-league hockey with the Chicago Black Hawks.

Burke, Runge, Boyd, and Pratt all played with the Bruins at one time or another, while McGoldrick was sent to New Haven in the late stages of last season and Conn starred at center for the Cubs. Excepting Burke and Boyd, Toronto boys, the others gained their early experience in the Pacific Coast Hockey League.

The trade should make Philadelphia very much a contender in the Can-Am League next season, while the players acquired by the Bruins are mostly untried prospects who may get a chance in the major league this season.

GEORGE H. SISLER RESIGNS

TYLER, Texas, June 29 (AP)—George H. Sisler resigned yesterday as player-manager of the Tyler Sports of the Texas League after he was asked to take a reduction in salary. Sisler will return to St. Louis, where he has an interest in a printing business.

GOODWIN LEADS QUALIFIERS

ORADELL, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., shot a 75 yesterday to lead the qualifying field in the Metropolitan Golf Association's junior golf championship at the Hackensack Golf Club here. E. J. Quinlan Jr. of Shorehaven, Conn., was second with a 78.

Football Radiocasting Ban May Be Widespread Next Fall

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 29—The ban on college radiocasts this year, decided upon by a group of 12 eastern institutions, apparently will be widespread next fall, in an attempt to check dwindling gate receipts.

The Southern Conference, consisting of 23 colleges and universities, decided at the close of the 1931 season to bar football broadcasting until further notice.

The Western Conference "Big Ten," according to its commissioner, also is opposed to putting future games on the air.

The Southwest Conference has ruled out all broadcasting except that covered by existing contracts.

The Big Six group, meeting in Kansas City yesterday, deferred action until the National Collegiate A. A. session in Los Angeles just before the Olympic Games.

The Pacific Coast Conference has put the problem into the hands of a committee, which, it is understood, does not plan to banish the microphones from the stadiums but will require that universities receive a share of the profits, if the broadcast is for advertising purposes.

Meanwhile broadcasters, as represented by one national chain, the Columbia Broadcasting System, look upon the attitude of the colleges as a "step adverse rather than helpful to the sport." The National Broadcasting Company chain did not comment but the Columbia Broadcasting System issued a statement in part as follows:

"Naturally we regret the action.

"It is apparent that the broadcasting of national football spectacles, which a vast portion of the distant audience could not attend anyway, serves to whet interest and increase attendance at sectional stadia.

"To limit the scope, especially in such times when the nation is looking for wholesome amusement, would seem to be a step adverse rather than helpful to the sport."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	43	28	.606
Baltimore	44	29	.603
Newark	42	32	.568
Montreal	38	36	.500
Rochester	38	37	.493
Jersey City	35	42	.455
Reading	31	44	.413
Toronto	26	45	.366

RESULTS JUNE 28

Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5.
Reading 4, Newark 1.
Reading 8, Newark 8.
Only games scheduled.

Principia Teams Have Good Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Athletic teams representing The Principia upper school here won 55 out of a total of 83 contests held with teams of other schools during the year 1931-32, according to records in the office of Lee McCandless, athletic director. Ten teams competing in six different sports made up the total of 83 contests.

The three football teams won nine out of 17 regularly scheduled games during the season. In this sport the A and C teams captured first place in the ABC League, composed of four schools in the St. Louis district. In basketball the three teams won a total of 29 games out of 41 played. The A and C teams won their division championships in the ABC League.

In tournament competition the A team reached the finals of the St. Louis district event and finished second in the Missouri State consolation tournament. The Principia team was the only team from the St. Louis district to win a prize in the state basketball tournament.

The regular schedule for the swimming team consisted of seven dual meets, all of which were won by a good margin of points. In the seven meets the Principia swimmers scored a total of 311 points as compared to 174 counted by opponents.

In soccer competition Principia won two of the four games played. The track team won two out of five dual meets during the season. In tennis competition the teams won six of the nine matches played.

During the year the junior college entered teams in football, basketball, track and tennis. The football teams played eight games, the basketball team 17 games, while the track team competed in seven dual meets. The tennis team played seven matches during the season.

Kent Keeps Lead In Cricket Race

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—There is no particularly important change in the standing of the English inter-county cricket championship as the result of matches concluded this week. Kent, which gained a quick-time victory over Lancashire by an innings and 25 runs, retains the leadership with a total of 122 points and Yorkshire (for which A. T. Barber and Maurice Leyland made a record second-wicket stand of 346 against Middlesex) has nosed past Nottinghamshire into second place.

The Yorkshiremen gained five points to Middlesex's three for a lead on the first innings at Sheffield and now have 100 points against Nottinghamshire's 97. Notts lost unexpectedly yesterday to Derbyshire by seven wickets.

There is unusual optimism in southern England regarding the championship this year and one of the main justifications for it is the good play of Sussex which defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 20 runs and holds fourth place immediately in front of Middlesex. Sussex totals 94 points, Middlesex 92, then come Lancashire with 91, Surrey with 86 and Hampshire with 78. Surrey was not playing a championship game yesterday—it drew with Oxford University at the Oval—and Hampshire led Glamorganshire on the first innings of an uncompleted match. Other results were Worcestershire defeated Gloucestershire by 10 wickets, Northamptonshire defeated Somersetshire by three wickets, Cambridge University defeated H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven by six wickets, and Essex beat Leicestershire by seven wickets. In a match not reckoned first class, the South American tourists beat Sir Julian Cahn's eleven by five wickets.

OLYMPIC RIFLEMEN NAMED

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Rifle marksmen to represent the United States in the Olympic rifle matches at Los Angeles Aug. 13 were announced here yesterday by C. B. Lister, secretary of the Olympic team committee. The three principals and three alternates selected, on scores made in regional matches, are: Principals, Dr. E. D. Shumaker, Scio, Ohio; Lieut. Rom D. Stanifer, Altus, Okla., and William W. Harding, Los Angeles. Alternates: Howard F. Shanbarger, Columbus, Ohio; Harvey A. Mutch of Enterprise, Ore., and W. B. Woodring, Bethlehem, Penna.

LAMB WINS ONTARIO OPEN

TORONTO, June 29 (AP)—Willie Lamb, veteran professional from the Uplands Golf and Country Club, Thornhill, near Toronto, put together rounds of 67 and 70 to win the Ontario open golf championship yesterday. His total of 137 won the title by three strokes from Lou Cummings, whose rounds were 72 and 68. A stroke behind were Jack Cameron, The Royal Ottawa Golf Club; Art Hulbert, Thornhill Golf and Country Club, and Jimmie Johnstone, Rosedale Golf Club.

BRAVES GAIN ON IDLE CUBS

Bobby Brown Holds Phillies to Four Singles at Boston

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	33	37	.556
Chicago	35	30	.538
Boston	36	31	.537
Philadelphia	36	35	.507
St. Louis	33	32	.500
Brooklyn	34	35	.493
New York	29	33	.468
Cincinnati	31	43	.419

RESULTS JUNE 28

Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2.
New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 8, New York 3.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Bobby Brown pitched the Boston Braves into a virtual tie with the Chicago Cubs for second place in the National League race yesterday by holding Philadelphia to four singles and winning, 5 to 2. The Cubs, who did not play yesterday, are on even terms with the Braves as far as games won and lost are concerned, but the Chicago club is one percentage point in front of the Tribe. The St. Louis Cardinals jumped up into fifth place in the standing by defeating Cincinnati, 6 to 2. New York won the first game of a doubleheader with Brooklyn, 7 to 3, and lost the second, 5 to 3.

Brown pitched brilliant ball for the Braves all the way and should have had a shutout. The Phillies managed to put across two runs in the fourth that could have been avoided had the Tribe fielded perfectly. Boston made 10 hits off Phil Collins and John Berly, including doubles by Maranville and Akers. The latter's double drove in two runs in the fourth. Maranville stole home in the seventh while the pitcher, catcher and one or two infielders were holding a conference around the box.

Bill Hallahan also turned in a four-hit victory. Although wild at times, the left-hander was a puzzle to the Reds in all but one inning. The Cards couldn't touch Eppa Rixey during the first three innings, but rallied for five runs during the next two. A long triple by Pepper Martin started the Cardinal scoring in the fourth. Flowers led the St. Louis attack with a double and a pair of singles. Collins made two hits. Wally Roettger hit a triple for the losers.

Four runs in the ninth inning gave the Giants the first game of their double-header with the Dodgers. With Van Mungo pitching for the Dodgers, the New Yorkers bunched a base on balls, singles by Critz and Joe Moore, a Johnny Frederick error on Terry's drive and a wild throw by Mungo himself, to score their runs. Frederick for the losers and Lindstrom for the Giants hit homers in this game. Dazzy Vance kept out of trouble during most of the second game, giving the Dodgers a victory. Another home run by Frederick figured prominently in this game. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	x	—5	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	3

Batteries—Brown and Spohrer; Collins, Berly and Davis. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Moran and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 7m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	—6	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	4	2	

Batteries — Hallahan and Mancuso; Rixey, Frey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher —Rixey. Umpires—Reardon and Pirman. Time—1h. 59m.

AT BROOKLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	—7	10	1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	10	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Gibson, Walker and Hogan; Heimach, Mungo, Quinn and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Gibson. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Stark, Barr and Klem. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	x	—	5	11	3
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	9	0

Batteries — Vance and Lopez; Luque, Walker and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher— Walker. Umpires—Barr, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 18m.

TABOR ACADEMY YACHTSMEN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 29—Fifty-four boys representing 18 preparatory schools in six states in the northeastern part of the country, who are sailing for the interscholastic yachting championship and temporary possession of the cup, given four years ago by president Clifford D. Mallory of the North American Yacht Racing Union, started on Wednesday in the second series of preparatory contests, with the three crews scoring the highest number of points in two divisions meeting in the finals on Thursday.

On Tuesday, nine of the schools in the first division sailed two races, in the first of which seven were disqualified for failing to comply with the course rules, and an eighth for crowding at the starting line, leaving Tabor Academy of this town with a point score of 9¼ to 0 for the others. The Tabor boys captained by F. B. Jewett Jr., who sails at Vineyard Haven, doubled their points by taking the afternoon event, with Adirondack-Florida, skippered by E. F. Cosden, a fairly good second.

In the single race in the second division, Lawrenceville, which won the cup last year scored a well-sailed victory over the field with St. Marks, a good second. In this race St. George's School, with a fine lead on the second leg, fouled the mark, and showed good sportsmanship by immediately withdrawing from the contest.

MAYO, ST. PAUL'S, WINS MEDAL

GREENWICH, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Charles Mayo Jr. of St. Paul's School shot a 78 in the second 18 holes yesterday, to win the qualifying medal with a 159 total in the interscholastic golf championships at The Greenwich Country Club. Maurice Nee of Georgetown Prep likewise shot a 159, but Mayo shot a 75 to Nee's 77, to win the 18-hole playoff. Lawrenceville School won the team trophy. Keenan Morrow of Choate, whose 78 placed him in the lead Monday, shot a poor 86 yesterday, to lose his place among the leaders with a total of 168. Arthur Vreeland of Lawrenceville shot an 83—78—166 for second and his teammate, Lyson Wilson, was third with 89—78—167.

Wrestlers Start Olympic Trials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—As the result of a strenuous session lasting from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until well past midnight, the national wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union which are practically the tryouts for the Olympic Games, got a good start at the new bowl of the Madison Square Garden in Long Island City yesterday.

The afternoon was devoted to the middleweight classes, at 134 pounds 145 pounds and 158 pounds. With nine bouts in the first, 11 in the second, and seven in the third, and the first round in the last two were completed in the evening, and starts made in the 118-pound, 123-pound, 174-pound, 191-pound and heavyweight classes. There were also several second-round bouts in the first three classes as well.

The prospect of possible selection for the Olympic team caused the wrestlers to strive hard and as a result any number of bouts were settled in short order, the falls coming in a few seconds in several instances. James Abras of the University of Miami, who won the first bout of the 118-pound class, early in the evening, needed only 11 seconds to dispose of Wilbur Williams, with a pickup and drop of the representative of the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati. Arlie Holland, University of Florida in the 134-pound class disposed of Chester Bender of the Somerset A. C. of Somerset Penna., with a flying headlock in 12 seconds and in the 158-pound class another representative of the University of Miami, Sante Laverde was the victim of a cross face and crotch hold in 15 seconds at the hands of Louis Maschi, of the Lenox Hill A. A. of New York, the last two were in the afternoon.

118-Pound Class—James Abras, University of Miami, threw Wilbur Williams, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., in 11 seconds with pickup and drop. Louis Conti, Lenox Hill A. A., Long Island City, threw Jack Kosewski, Jewish Community Center, Washington, D. C., in 7m. 45s. with crotch and bar arm. Irvin Samuels, Wilmington Y. M. C. A., won decision from Fred Smith, New York A. C.

123-Pound Class—Francis Millard, North Adams Y. M. C. A., threw Hugh Wood, Ada, Okla., in 8m. 1s., with body hold and head chancery. Rex Perry, Pioneer A. C., Stillwater, Okla., threw George A. Lowd, University of Miami, in 6m. 41s. with double arm lock. Joseph Sapora, N. Y. A. C., won decision from Cleveland K. Peterson, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York.

134-Pound Class—Franz Sharer, Boston Y. M. C. U., defeated A. J. Tomlinson, Pioneer A. C., Stillwater, Okla., decision; John Lakekos, West Side Y. M. C. A., threw Edgar Nemir, University of California, in 11m. 55s., with a reverse headlock; Zigmund Letowt Jr., New York A. C., threw William Grill, Providence Y. M. C. A., in 6m. 54s. with a half nelson and bar arm; Joe Pickel, Kansas State College, threw Austin Barbosa, unattached, Dallas, in 3m. 20s. with an armlock and twist; John Fannakides, Hermes A. C., threw Erwin A. Neal, Memphis, in 4m. 2s. with a crotch hold. Del Young, Brigham Young University, threw Sol Goldstein, Philadelphia Y. M. H. A., in 3m. 20s. with a body hold and head chancery; Arlie Holland, University of Florida, threw Chester Bender, Somerset A. C., in 12s. with a hip lock and body slam; Aldo Zaatti, Newark N. S., Branchville, N. J., threw Tom Jenkins, New York A. C., in 10m. 19s. with a double bar; Walter Kauf, Newark, N. J., threw John Norden, Woburn Vikings, in 6m. 45s. with a body hold. Franz Sharer, Boston Y. M. C. U., won decision from John Lakekos, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York. William Grill, Providence Y. M. C. A., threw Ward Miller, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., in 1m. 43s. with bridge-back lift and arm hold.

145-Pound Class—Dan Forrester, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., threw Lieut. N. B. Simmonds, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va., in 8m. 3s., with a crotch hold; William C. Latrobe, U. S. Navy, San Diego, Calif., threw Henry J. Laborie, New Orleans A. C., in 54s., with an arm lock and body hold; Fritz Schaumloeffel, German American A. C., threw William Jeromos, Boys' Club, New York, in 21s., with a head chancery and body hold; N. Dermardersoian, Boston Y. M. C. A., won by default from Frank Manino, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Ben L. Bishop, unattached, Mannheim, Penna., defeated Ashley Smith, Desert Gym, Salt Lake City, decision; Herbert Burgeson, Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore., threw Charles Simanek, First Bohemian A. C., New York City, in 2m. 4s. with head chancery and body hold. A. Swanson, New York A. C., threw Joseph Steadwick, Boston Y. M. C. A., in 3m. 45s., with a body hold; Paul F. Warner, Kansas State College, Whiting, Kan., threw Henry Thieman, unattached, Brooklyn, in 1m. 17s., with a double grapevine; Arlie Tomlinson, Pioneer A. C., Stillwater, Okla., threw L. Cowell, New York A. C., in 4m. 19s., with a double arm lock; Al Odernheimer, Lenox Hill A. A., New York, threw Paul Campbell, Kansas City, Y. M. H. A., in 6m. 4s., with a grapevine; Arthur Dans, First German A. C., Philadelphia, threw David G. Wright, unattached, Philadelphia, in 21s., with a flying headlock; Bayard Evans, New York A. C., threw Harry Goldman, M. Jewish Community Center, Washington, D. C., with hip lock in 2m. 7s.; J. W. Beezley, U. S. Navy, Annapolis, Md., threw Dan Forrester, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., with a crotch and bar nelson in 12m. 5s.; Lieut. William C. Latrobe, U. S. Navy, San Diego, Calif., threw Lieut. N. B. Simmonds, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va., in 55s., with double wrist lock; William Jeromos, Boys Club, won from Henry J. Laborie, New Orleans A. C., by default.

158-Pound Class—June Roberts, Kansas State College, threw C. F. Lorenzo, Penn State, in 1m. 28s. with a cradle hold; Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles A. C., threw Bliss P. Sargeant Jr., unattached, Martins Creek, Penna., in 7m. 43s. with a pickup and tilt; Louis Maschi, Lenox Hill A. A., threw Sante Laverde, University of Miami, in 15s. with cross face and crotch hold; Ray Parker, unattached, Detroit, threw Fowler Young, University of Missouri, in 8m. 10s. with a cross face and bar arm; Louis G. Toth, Kenilworth Y. M. C. A., threw Paul K. Cassell, unattached, Manheim, Penna., in 3m. 55s. with a crotch and half nelson; Delbert Kunkel, Desert Gym, threw Neil S. Robinson, unattached, Mansfield, in 8m. 35s., with double bar arm; Nikalaus Schwaiger, First German A. C., Philadelphia, threw John Babaian, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., New York City, in 2m. 3s. with a modified head scissors and bar arm; Charles Manoli, Boston Y. M. C. U., threw Frank S. Bissell, Hill School, Pottstown, Penna., in 11m. 45s. with double arm lock; Orrin Clark, N. Y. A. C., won decision over Paul Schuler. Mt. Vernon Y. M. C. A.; John W. Deam, University of Florida, won by decision over Fred Berzneck, N. Y. A. C.; Ted Lord, N. Y. A. C., threw George Reichgott, University of Miami, in 2m. 41s. with double arm lock.

174-Pound Class—Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles A. C., threw William Wershing, Ridgewood, N. J., with half Nelson in 9m. 47s.; Robert Russell, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., threw David Botwink, Kansas City Y. M. H. A., in 6m. 58s. with crotch hold; Joseph Shutt, N. Y. A. C., threw Thomas Atis, Philadelphia Y. M. H. A., with crotch hold in 4m. 37s.

191-Pound Class—Evan Lindstrom, University of Miami, threw Kunon Kurtelis, Greek American A. C., with double wrist-lock in 4m. 26s.; V. E. Mills, East Orange Y. M. C. A., threw John Verga, Lenox Hill A. A., in 1m. 50s. with front hip lock; J. C. Ballard, Washington Y. M. C. A., threw M. W. Shanker, Lehigh University, in 46s. with half nelson.

Heavyweight Class—M. O. Coombs, University of California, threw W. G. Trinet, New York A. C., in 11m. 41s. with half Nelson and body hold; Louis A. Hammack, U. S. Army, won decision from Aram Salesian, New York A. C.; Charles McKinney, New York A. C., threw L. A. Fogarty, Attleboro Y. M. C. A., in 4m. 42s., with cross face and crotch hold.

GRESSETTE SUCCEEDS FLOYD

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29 (AP)—Appointment of Tatum Gressette, assistant football coach last year, as director of athletics at The Citadel here was announced yesterday. Gressette succeeds John C. Floyd, who resigned several weeks ago.

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

For Seashore and Sunshine

By ALIDA VREELAND
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

VACATION days are with us again and many are looking forward to long sunny hours at the seashore where relaxation and repose are courted in the most colorful surroundings. Bathing suits in the knitted fabrics have developed along new lines this year, taking unto themselves separate detachable skirts. In this way the woman who enjoys the freedom of a real swim suit while in the water may appear as chic and feminine as she desires after her dip. By buttoning a few buttons and knotting the sash of her wrap-around cape-like skirt, her metamorphosis is easily accomplished.

Sometimes these little skirts are fashioned to serve temporarily as capes if no other wrap is available. The need for a little accessory of this sort has brought about the creation of a number of three-piece suits with extra capes in the same or contrasting colors. On the figure seated in the lower left a costume of this type is illustrated. The suit itself combines bodice, trunks and skirt all in one and is made of white wool bouclé cut on the bias. A wide girdle is effected in front and ties in a bow in back. Red bouclé is used in the cape with a white roll collar and six white buttons to close over the shoulder.

Eton jackets, so prevalent among street costumes, have been equally successful in the beach collections. Instead of a cape, many suits have added them to the ensemble for their additional smartness and warmth. A royal blue and white striped jersey suit with the lower half solid blue and stripes graduating over the bodice had a little Eton of white jersey with elbow-length sleeves.

Wrap-Around Skirts

On the figure seated in the middle is a charming example of the suit with detachable skirt. Turquoise blue jersey is diagonally tucked. Three black buttons and an attached white jersey sash fasten the skirt on the left side. On the next figure standing is a suit of red wool bouclé trimmed with white. The square neckline outlined in white is interesting. The white touch is again introduced in stripes on either side of the skirt, closing on the left with three buttons. There is a pocket on the right and the white belt has a red buckle.

Aside from the usual bright colors, which this year are predominated by red, the all-white suit is being most enthusiastically sponsored. Fifth Avenue shop windows acclaim it from one end to the other. Special attention is drawn to the new and complicated weaves, the styles varying from the finest white jersey and the ribbed effects of several widths to the nubbiest of waffle weaves.

This white fad is causing an equally strong flurry in the ranks of coats and wraps. Terry cloth, knitted fabrics and basket weaves lead in favor. Linings of brightly checked ginghams are used in the more expensive models. Smart necklines follow those of street coats, fastening diagonally across the front with large buttons and without collars.

An all-enveloping affair is the white terry cloth wrap illustrated on the right. Reaching to the ankles and with a deep cape covering the arms and back, it provides complete protection from sun and wind. It slips over the head, wraps around like a toga and ties snugly with a bow. A voluminous lounging pajama of green jersey also adopted a circular wide cape falling low in the back.

Yachting Trousers

Because of the convenience, comfort and modesty which the pajama or trouser suit affords, it leads again in informal outdoor apparel. For yachting, white linen, faultlessly tailored, white-and-blue flannel or jersey are most favored. Separate white slacks, broad and cuffed at the ankle, are particularly smart for boating when worn with one of the new short-sleeved sweaters. A delightful tailored pajama for the beach is shown on the center figure standing. It is of heavy cotton mesh. Red is used for the collarless jacket with wide revers and nickel buttons and the trousers with mannish side pockets and cuffs are navy blue. A knitted red-white-and-blue skull cap tops it off.

Lounging suits of terry cloth are a sensible choice for comfort at the seashore. No other fabric absorbs the moisture of a wet bathing suit more quickly. A new model has ribbed stripe trousers in white with a short red jacket buttoning closely around the neck and snugly fitting at the wrists.

For wear in the garden or the summer bungalow the small checked gingham and candy-striped seersuckers have the leading place in pajama fabrics. A high-necked model of this type is shown on the figure seated in the upper left corner. Material cut on the bias drapes the blouse naturally over the figure and under the arms to tie in a bow in the back. Simple shirt waist styles with short cap sleeves are popular in the seersuckers. Pajamas cut on the old-fashioned overall lines have a smartness all their own in red, green and brown bouclé. The latter are excellent for strenuous work in the garden.

Linen trousers of one plain color have a gay contrasting top note in striped Etons of linen. Then there are more expensive but very interesting hand-blocked linens whose appearance is doubly striking when matching accessories accompany them.

New bathing caps appear in crumpled rubber looking as much like terry cloth as possible. This material is made into berets in one or several colors with rubber pompons on top and also in tightly wrapped versions in the manner of the close-fitting daytime hats. Others are made of different color rubber emplècements describing winding and circular motifs. Two of these are illustrated and they are as practical as they are modish.

Cartwheel Hats

Large beach hats vie with one another in size and flamboyant color. The huge model shown is a red straw with a black border. With the gingham pajama a large floppy hat of the same material is worn. Crocheted straws have also been successfully launched in the beach millinery modes.

Among shoes, too, the crocheted motif is strongly emphasized. Sandals with cork heels and soles are crocheted in several contrasting colors of cotton over the front half of the shoe with a crocheted strap to hold the heel in place. Then there are typical Greek sandals with colored grosgrain ribbons crossing toes and ankles. All white in footwear for the beach is much worn, as in all other points of the bathing ensemble. Meshes in coarse and fine weaves, canvas and rubber imitating woven straw are used.

Beach handbags assume their usual large proportions in gay colors of linen, terry cloth and a new rubberized spongy-looking fabric. Illustrated is a practical little canvas case built to contain many things and yet to hold its shape. It is of striped canvas bound in tan leather. Large colored handkerchiefs add another loud note in the color scheme. With them a dozen fashion tricks may be invented. Around the head, the neck or the waist or trailing out of a pocket they will always be in their right place.

Necklaces and bracelets for the beach are less barbaric in appearance than formerly. Daintier sizes in round beads and discs of wood in red, white, and blue, are most often seen. Some of the smartest pieces are composed of many strands of small beads so that their pleasing jangle is heard with the movements of their wearers.

Courtesy Lord & Taylor to The Christian Science Monitor

Suits Which Combine Swimming Freedom With Protection Against Sun and Wind.

Courtesy of Columbia Yarn Company to The Christian Science Monitor
By McManus Studios

KNITTED VACATION OUTFIT IN RED, WHITE AND BLUE
Provides Colorful Note on the Links

For strenuous activity in the open nothing replaces the knitted frock, which offers the elastic "give" of open mesh or stitchery demanded by freedom of movement for golf, archery and other holiday sports.

Vacation Clothes for Men

By J. ERWIN PLAINE
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THIS summer most men are selecting a few good things for holiday wear rather than going in for elaborate outfits which are not in accord with the economics of the times. The man of conservative taste, therefore, is again the pacesetter.

Flannel bathing trunks come in a variety of beautiful colors, while colored canvas and mohair bathing trunks are newcomers to smart beaches. Cocoa-brown trunks are good with canary swim shirt, or with a white shirt; gray trunks with a maroon shirt (maroon is coming along as a popular color with men); dark green trunks with almond green, or a two-tone striped green shirt. There are numerous color combinations, the best rule being to keep the trunks in a darker, more subdued tone than the shirt. Silk swim shirts have been tested by a season of experiment and wear and are liked by many men.

* * *

Growing in popularity as a beach shoe is the smart espadrille—the peasant shoe of the Breton fisherman, long known to Continentals for wear at their favorite watering places, but only recently appreciated and worn by men on this side of the water. They have rope soles and canvas uppers with strings to tie neatly around the ankle. Sometimes they are in plain colors, but usually they come with colorful stripings on natural-color canvas. The espadrille is a thoroughly practical and masculine beach shoe.

For protection from too much sun, either have a beach robe of terry cloth in solid color to match or blend with the bathing suit, or a pair of sailor pants—white or navy blue—with a Breton-stripe pull-over shirt of cotton or wool. These sailor pants and Breton shirt combinations are both inexpensive and comfortable.

* * *

So much for beach wear.

It is quite easy to have a compact outfit of sports clothes which will be good for almost any occasion during vacation trips or visits to the beach, country, or golf course.

A basis for such an ensemble is a pair of medium-gray flannel trousers, a couple of sweaters, and a sports coat. If you want white flannels, too, choose the plain all-white; fancy stripings are not considered good fashion.

A gabardine sports coat in that distinctly gabardine color, olive-tan, with half belt and pleats for roomy comfort in the back, is the smartest for wear with the gray flannels. If an entire gabardine suit is purchased, then there is an opportunity to vary the outfit, and gabardine suits are in high favor this summer, even for city wear.

The white linen suit offers the same interchange, because linen coats are being worn as sports jackets with gray, or bisque or white flannels. And when the holiday is over a linen suit will make the job at a desk less of a burden for the rest of the summer.

An alternative sports coat for the man who does not look well in olive-tan gabardine is made of Shetland cloth—that soft-handling, homespun fabric which comes in interesting checks, herringbones and other neat patterns. Black-and-white, and tan-and-white, are the most popular colors for these Shetlands, and heather mixtures are also becoming to many complexions.

There are on the market a number of mesh weaves which make quite the most aerated shirts a man's heart could desire. Besides the usual white, try some in the new deep tones of blue, brown (not merely tan) and gray. Gray shirts are a pleasing, cool background for bright neckwear colors. The sports model polo shirt is also good in mesh weaves.

* * *

Foulard neckwear is cool-looking and light in weight. The beautiful madder colorings with which this easy-tying material is dyed are typical summer tones. Very smart, too, is the tie with white ground-color against which spaced figures or stripes stand out well. Washable ties of cotton or linen are complementary to sports clothes. Those big floral patterns splashed over a natural-color linen ground are very much worn by well-dressed men.

For sports shoes the all-white buckskin with black sole and heel leads. The combinations of two colors are being worn even to business with regular suits, so far has the sports shoe idea spread.

The fashion tip on hats is the return to favor of the stiff straw or sennit, a rebound from the over-popularity of the panama.

The Christian Science Monitor-Acme

COSTUME FROM STEHLI
Prevailing Mode Finds Unique Development.

Olvan crêpe is used for this frock and the cape collar is in deep red olvan. A broad shoulder effect is achieved by the way it is draped. The crossing in the front is unique, as is the tying in the back over a panel of the same red olvan, which is brought forward in points over the hips.

Voile Underwear

Women can easily make for themselves inexpensive step-in combinations, panties, or whatever style of garment they prefer, out of voile. It takes but a few minutes to cut out and stitch up little garments of this kind, especially if they are made in tailored style, with only deep hems for decoration.

This material is soft and sheer, yet strong, and is easy to launder. It can be bought in dainty, plain colors, such as pink, peach, orchid and maize, any one of which is lovely for underwear. It costs from 15 cents up, according to quality. Since its width is usually somewhere about one yard, a yard and a half is sufficient for a step-in combination for a woman of medium height and weight. It is best always to shrink voile before cutting out a garment.

When cutting out, save a ¾-inch-wide strip along one selvage edge for shoulder straps. Roll the cut edge but leave the selvage as it is. This makes very dainty straps, which will outwear ribbon.

About Millinery

Summer hats have developed some interesting features.

A medium-white felt from William A. Leach, Inc., has a brim faced with brown crêpe and narrow brown grosgrain ribbon is passed through the base of the crown.

Schiaparelli has designed a crocheted turban with a slight side drape. It is trimmed with a silk fringe.

Jaunty little bonnets are worn at any angle which is becoming.

The edges of hats are much trimmed. Ribbons and crocheted bands and plaited crêpe strips are woven through them.

Many new ribbons have been produced for millinery. One of these is ribbed velvet, simulating piqué. Peau d'ange, metallic weaves, striped patterns and checks are to the fore.

Fashion Nuggets

Lovely, form-fitting, lace bedecked nighties are fast coming into favor, following a stepping aside for a period of a few years in favor of the sleeping pajama. An added bit of elegance is a long-sleeved jacket of matching lace. Chalk-white is the proper color for the spring trousseau.

A lovely near-sheer fabric dubbed transparent canton is the last word in crêpes. It is specially adaptable to tailoring and for that reason will be a favorite suit material for summer wear. It may be had in dark shades for practical wear, or the chalk pastels for dressy afternoon and spectator sports.

The handbag demands a touch of adornment this season. Clips, colored cordelieres, and ornaments to match the color scheme of one's costume are chic. Large metal initials are again in vogue, and meeting with favor.

The trend for autumn shows a normal waistline and a skirt length stabilized about where it now is. New neck treatments have a tendency towards the higher line. Sleeves have fullness placed to conform with the silhouette. Pleats rather than flares are favored. Lines are the important consideration, and are so used as to produce gowns of elegant simplicity.

AN OFFICIAL OLYMPIC SHOE

To be worn by all women contestants when they are marching in the Olympic Parade of Nations, which will start the games of the tenth Olympiad, to be held in Los Angeles this summer and in which 50 nations will compete. The Olympic insignia in the lining shows the five continents interlaced.

New Notions for Sewing

JUST as the car owner realizes that there is a great deal of difference in the kinds of gasoline and oil he may use in his car and that the best grades give the best results, so the home sewer knows that such small things as needles, thread and finishing materials, called findings, can either add to or detract from the appearance and utility of clothing. Of late the notion departments have shown great improvement in their displays.

Some of the new bindings and ruffflings for dresses and lingerie are hard to resist. For instance, a canary yellow bias-tucked organdie ruffling and a tiny white crochet edging recently seem, suggested a design for a frock.

There is also a binding that is particularly efficient for mending comforters and blankets that have frayed around the edges. Among the many kinds of bias edgings and trimmings which are offered, there is a tape finished with blanket stitching and one of looped braid, that are both practical and decorative.

A fashionable silk lingerie tape is called "spaghetti," because it is very narrow and the tape has been stitched in a rolled form. Removable silk or elastic lingerie straps come in sets with buttonholes in them and buttons to match for the garment. Loops of tape are made up with snaps, to be sewed in dresses to hold shoulder straps.

To give good service, elastic must be new when bought. During use it should not be subjected to moisture and heat any more than is necessary. This sensitiveness to laundry processes has stimulated the manufacture of made-up elastic accessories that can be removed before tubbing. Elastic bands for bloomer knees are made up with adjustable metal fastenings. Sew-on garters may be obtained in a variety of sizes and styles. The single shield is available for sleeveless dresses.

A 300-yard spool of thread is offered the thrifty buyer. A new presser foot for the sewing machine is being demonstrated, with which it is possible to make picot edging, hemstitching, braiding, binding, tucking and other trimmings. No attachments are needed. Many clever touches can be given to articles made at home by the aid of this new device.

The stocking darner shaped like the toe of a shoe is just what is needed when one is conquering that yawning chasm in Sonny's sock. There are several new lingerie dryers in convenient sizes for the small apartment. Rubber washboards for delicate washings and a non-rusting glove stretcher are good clothing renewal aids.

With the proper findings and articles for keeping clothes in good condition, many mending and making-over jobs jump right into the fun-to-do-it class.

Becoming Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

SEVERAL enterprising department stores in the United States have at the service of their customers trained color analysts who, by classifying the colors in the client's complexion and eyes, can select the becoming tones in fabrics with no haphazard experimentation. The same rules are used for harmonizing face and materials which are employed for harmonizing two pieces of fabric or a fabric and a trimming.

The test must be made in daylight and against a neutral-colored background. The analyst examines each feature, comparing its tone with the colors on a chart in order to name them correctly on the statement eventually given to the customer for reference in buying. Then, one by one, materials of several different hues are draped around her shoulders and their effect upon her appearance studied.

Value and Intensity

This process can be carried out by the individual with the aid of a mirror and some samples of colored goods. It is not enough merely to decide that eyes are blue or brown. If blue, they may be sapphire-blue, china-blue, green-blue, or gray-blue; if brown, their overtones may be yellow-red or pale green. Other eyes are frankly green or yellow. Brown and almost-black hair usually contains much yellow-red, but jet-black hair has blue tones. Lips are frequently red-purple. The foreground color, that is, the natural color in the cheeks, is practically the same as that of the lips only lighter in value. The background color, the natural color of the complexion in the rest of the face and in the neck, may be correctly classified, according to the individual, as red-yellow, red-purple, or yellow-pink.

The lightness or the darkness of the predominant color in a skin can be determined by thinking of it in relation to pale pink, to medium-beige, and to yellow-brown. It is also important to observe whether the quality of the complexion is dull or lustrous.

Light and Dark Shades

The predominant colors in the face when repeated in the costume are, as a rule, becoming. For instance, if one's color is in the main red-yellow, red fabrics of a yellow cast, and yellow fabrics pointed-up with a bit of flame will usually bring out its best points. The opposite or complementary colors can be used for contrast, but they are not always pleasing in large amounts.

The dominating value (lightness or darkness) of the complexion tone should be repeated in the shades of those colors chosen for fabrics. If one's coloring is light in value, light hues will harmonize with it, while medium and brunette skins are usually at their best in darker tones. This is illustrated by the pale blonde with light blue eyes who is attractive in pastels but looks faded in dark colors; and the brunette who is thrown out of key by the pastels. Likewise, intensity of color in clothing should correspond to the intensity of the complexion. Flat colors and dull surfaces are best for the opaque skin, while the luminous complexion calls for bright tones and glossy textures, unless it needs to be subdued. Some of the dull complex colors popular this season, such as Persian-rose, are lovely on the slightly-graying woman from whose charm a vivid hue would detract.

For Choice, 165 Hues

An excellent way to accentuate the color of one's eyes is to repeat it in the costume. Violet eyes are intensified by the juxtaposition of blue-purple fabrics. But the use of a contrasting hue is sometimes more effective. For instance, a brown-eyed person who can wear blue becomes particularly interesting.

It is stated that there are 165 hues that are visible to the eye, and, of course, each hue has many values and intensities. The harmonization of the face, therefore, with fabrics becomes an interesting study.

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STOCKS STILL IN A NARROW TRADING AREA

Increasing Firmness Shown in Last Hour—Volume Is Restricted

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The stock market remained a rather spineless affair today, but with prices bumping along the old lows, shorts were cautious and did enough covering to give the list an irregularly higher tendency.

Prices held in an extremely narrow trading area for the most part, and had a momentary setback coincident with Westinghouse's dividend omission. Nevertheless, traders felt that with the market so dull, and the possibility of developments in Washington, Chicago or Lausanne susceptible of bullish interpretation, the short side was rather dangerous.

Stocks showed increasing firmness in the late trading, many rails and industrials running up 1 to around 2 points.

United States Steel and American Telephone were a shade higher, while gains of 1 to 2 points were scored by Santa Fe, Union Pacific, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, American can and Case.

Sales approximated 600,000 shares.

Dividend Payments

Dividend news was again an important factor. Westinghouse's omission of 25-cent quarterly had been foreshadowed in the sharp break earlier in the week. Wrigley ordered four consecutive 25-cent monthly dividends. Previously, it had been paying 50 cents in certain months, bringing the annual payment up to $4. McIntyre Porcupine provided further evidence of the tendency of gold mining to thrive in hard times, by increasing its annual rate to $1.50 from $1.

Sugar stocks backed up in sympathy with the recent reaction in the raw sugar market.

The weekly electric power production figures were somewhat disappointing, since they tended to bear out the theory that the improvement of the preceding fortnight had been at least partly due to a pickup in manufacturing in anticipation of the excise taxes which took effect June 21. Power production for the week ended June 25 showed a slight decline from the previous week, although that week was a period of gains in the preceding three years. In contrast to last year, the week was off 11.9 per cent, contrasted with 10.5 per cent the week before. The weekly petroleum figures, however, were definitely favorable, showing a reduction in gasoline stocks of 2,349,000 barrels, and average daily crude production off 41,450 barrels.

Bond Market Uncertain

Uncertainties continued to beset the bond market today, and prices of both domestic and foreign securities backed and filled without indicating any particular trend.

After several days of comparative firmness the United States Government list eased moderately in rather active trading. Investors were apparently still waiting for final Congressional action on relief measures which are expected to entail heavy Treasury financing.

That the Lausanne war debts and reparations conference is not making the progress hoped for by the Germans was apparently indicated by the softness of Reich issues. Both the Reich 5½s and 7s opened fairly firm but the former sagged around 1½ points at one time. German Agricultural Bank 6s also showed reactionary tendencies.

The rails displayed little disposition to recover, and even some of the higher grade carrier bonds, such as Santa Fe general 4s and Delaware & Hudson 4s gave up from ½ to a point. Erie 5s, however, firmed, as did Illinois Central 4¾s and New York Central 5s.

Armour & Co. loans added to their recent gains and some improvement was shown by United States Rubber 5s, Chile Copper 5s and Duquesne Light 4½. Western Union 6s were heavy, dropping around 2 points. Dodge Brothers 6s and Consolidated Gas 5½s also declined.

Japanese bonds continued to sag in sympathy with the declining yen. The Austrians, Australians, Colombians and some of the Chileans firmed. The French and British sections followed a narrow margin.

STEEL PRODUCTION DECLINES TO 15 P. C.

Further shrinkage of ingot output and additional declines in steel scrap prices have given added emphasis to the negative features that have characterized the iron and steel market in recent weeks, says Iron Age.

Raw steel production has receded from a national average of 16 per cent a week ago to 15 per cent and will fall to still lower levels before the close of the week.

Independence Day shutdowns will be longer and more general than usual. Many steel plants are scheduled to stop operations on Thursday and, though some of them will resume immediately after the holiday, other will not start up again until the middle of July while one large independent unit will remain inactive during the entire month.

COTTON FABRIC SHOES

NEW YORK, June 29—Cotton-Textile Institute reports a large increase in current consumer demand for cotton fabric shoes. It says a comprehensive survey covering 32 important retail trading areas reveals promising prospects for further development. Many merchants predict retail sales of this type of shoes for women will be 50 per cent to 175 per cent above last year's sales, and that sales increases of 20 per cent to 50 per cent in men's cotton fabric shoes are anticipated.

GERMAN NITROGEN FOR COTTON

NEW YORK, June 29—Import into Germany of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, on a quasibarter arrangement by which German nitrogen would be sent to Egype, marks the entrance of Egypt into the German cotton business in an important way. Of stocks at Bremen of 339,000 bales, 332,000 are American cotton, and cotton from Egypt will largely displace prospective imports of American cotton.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—With business in the July position dwindling to small proportions folowing the notices of yesterday, trading in cotton was comparatively quiet today. The mid-afternoon market was quiet with July holding around 5.34, and December 5.66 or about 6 to 12 points net higher.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 28
3¼	10	.30	Abraham & Str	100	10	10	10	..
8¾	1⅝		Adams Express	100	2	2	2	2
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
62½	34⅛	4½†	Air Reduction	3700	38½	34½	38¾	35
16¾	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	8⅛	8	8⅜	8⅛
8¼	¾		Allegh pf ww XL	100	¾	¾	¾	..
87½	42½	.. 6†	Allied Chem	11100	47½	45¾	46⅝	43¾
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	3400	5¼	4¾	5	5⅛
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	5	5	5	..
18½	6		Am Bank Note	100	6	6	6	..
90	42	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	45	45	5	4 5
73⅛	39⅜	.. 5†	Am Can	29000	33¼	31½	32⅝	31⅜
129	86	7	Am Can pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¾	94⅛
8⅜	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
49⅞	18	7	Am Car & F pf	10	18	18	18	18½
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	21	21	21	..
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	13	12½	13½	12¼
10⅛	2¾	..	Am European	100	3	3	3	3¾
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	3¼
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	700	11¼	11	11	11
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
8½	2⅝	..	Am International	400	3¼	3	3¼	3
9¼	4	..	Am Locomotive	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
44⅝	21¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	22⅝	21	21	23⅛
6⅝	1¾	..	Am Metal	100	1¾	1¾	1⅞	..
16⅞	3⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	3400	4¼	4	4	4⅛
56	15¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
49¾	10½	5	Am P&L pf A	100	10½	10½	10½	13
8½	2⅛	..	Am Radiator	2200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
120	80	7	Am Radiator pf	20	75	75	75	80
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
20¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	14½	14	14¼	..
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	24	24	24	23
8¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	⅛
80	35⅜	7	Am Steel pf	10	36	36	36	35¾
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	16	16	16	17
137⅜	76½	9	Am Tel & Tel	22100	77½	76¼	77⅜	76⅞
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	2400	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	12
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	36½	36½	36½	36
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
12⅜	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	700	3⅝	3	3⅜	3⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	7½	7⅜	7½	6⅞
4¾	1⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	28	27	28	26
2	⅜	..	Armomur Ill A	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1½	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	700	½	⅜	½	½
2⅝	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	3	3	3	3
94	17⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	11000	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	18⅞
86	44	5	Atchison pf	400	43	42½	43	42½
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	11½	10¾	11	12
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	400	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	48¾	48½	48¾	47½
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	11100	48	45	47	45¼
¾	½	..	Austin Nichols	100	½	½	½	½
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			—B—					
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	9	9	9	8¾
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	5	4¾	5	5
41½	6½	..	Balt &Ohio pf	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
29½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	12	12	12	..
7⅝	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4	..	..	..
62⅜	57⅜	6.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	59¾	59¾	59⅜	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	100	5¼	5	5¼	5
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	8	7½	7⅞	7½
74	24	7	Beth Steel pf	100	21½	21½	21½	24
43⅜	20⅜	2	Borden	1100	21⅜	20¾	21¼	21½
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11¾	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	3⅝	4	..
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	15⅞	14⅞	15½	15
78¾	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	44½	43	43¼	42
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn G pf	100	27	27	27	23¼
7⅝	2¼	..	Bullard	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
3	1⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
5½	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2	2	2	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	100	7	6⅝	7	7
85	22	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	22	22	22	..
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	700	5	5	5	5
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2500	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	10½	10½	10½	..
43⅜	18¾	..	Case Thresh	12200	23¼	21½	22⅞	21¼
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	50	32	32	32	34½
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	100	2	2	2	..
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	13⅛	13	13	14½
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7	⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	2	2	2	..
70⅜	47⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	700	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	2400	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅞
15¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	4¼	4	4	..
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N western	900	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
31	4⅛	..	Chi & N west pf	100	5	5	5	5⅛
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
14	7½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	50	8¼	7½	7½	..
15¼	5	1	Chrysler	1900	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6
28½	14⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	15	15	15	14⅞
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	1800	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8¾	3½	..	Clark Equipment	100	3½	3½	3½	..
31½	12¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	700	12½	12	12	12¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	72	73	73	..
17	5	..	Colo & Southern	200	4½	4½	4½	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1100	6⅛	5⅞	6	6
79	40	6	Columbia G pfA	100	43	43	43	..
41⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	70	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	400	4	3⅞	4	4
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	12¼	12½	12¼	..
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	11½	11½	11½	..
27⅞	10⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	12¾	12	12	11¾
10¼	3¼	.60	Comm Solvents	900	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	2500	2⅛	2	2	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S pf	400	35	34⅞	35	35¼
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	11500	38⅜	34¾	36	34⅝
95	72½	4	Consol Gas pf	400	80½	80	80	..
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	5700	5	4¾	5	4⅞
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	94	94	94	..
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	3½	3½	3½	..
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	1500	19¼	18½	19	18½
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	400	9¼	9	9	9
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	1700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	2500	28	26⅞	27⅜	27
4¾	1½	..	Coty	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
23	15½	2§	Cream of Wheat	100	13½	13½	13½	..
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	700	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	220	15½	15	15	15¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	500	8	7	7	9⅛
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
			—D—					
15¼	6⅜	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
89½	35	9	Del & Hudson	300	36¼	36	36¼	35
28⅜	8¼	..	Del Lack & W	900	9½	9	9	..
122	62	8	Detroit Edison	200	62½	62	62½	62
53	17½	1	Diamond Match	1500	14¼	14	14	14
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	22	22	22	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	300	9¾	9&	9¾	9¾
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
23	7½	3	Dresser A	100	8	8	8	..
59¾	24	3	Du Pont de Nem	25100	24⅜	23½	24	24¼
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	88	88	88	..
			—E—					
5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2800	40⅜	38¾	40	39¼
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅞
4	1¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15⅜	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	17½	17½	17½	17
107½	98	7	Endicott John pf	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	101¼
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	3	3	3	3⅛
			—F—					
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	30	30	30	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	3
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	9	8⅞	9	..
59½	45½	6—	Firestone T&R pf	1100	47	46¾	46¾	47¼
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	500	41	40	41	40
10	4¾	..	Florsheim Shoe	200	5	5	5	5
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	12½	12	12½	12¼
5⅜	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	140	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
3⅝	½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	¾	¾	¾	⅝
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1800	10½	9¾	10	..
12⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	11½	11½	11½	..
26⅝	8⅜	.40	Gen Electric	13600	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9¼
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	4100	20¼	19¾	19⅞	20⅛
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24¾	3	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	3
75	18½	2.06	Gen Gas Edison	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
37	28	3	Gen Mills	200	29¾	29½	29½	..
88	77	6	Gen Mills pf	100	77	77	77	77
24⅝	7⅞	1	Gen Motors	19700	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
87¼	59¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	61	60⅜	60⅜	59¾
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3	2½	2½	3⅛
28⅝	7	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	8	8	8	..
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	1200	¼	¼	¼	¼
14⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	2800	2	2¾	2	2
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1800	12¾	12	12⅝	12
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	500	47	46½	47	45½
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
19⅜	8¼	.160	Gold Dust	1900	10⅛	10	10	10¼
5⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	800	2½	2½	2½	2½
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
14⅜	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14¼
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	500	22⅜	22½	22½	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅜
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¼
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	1400	4¾	4½	4½	5½
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1900	½	½	½	⅝
¼	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
			—H—					
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	21½	21½	21½	..
28½	14⅞	2	Hercules Powder	300	15	15	15	..
83	44	6	Hershey Choc	300	45	44	44	46
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	60	60	60	..
11⅞	8	1	Holland Furnace	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	500	125	124	125	..
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	600	1¼	1¼	1½	..
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	100	10½	10½	10½	9⅝
5½	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
57½	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
48	24⅞	5	Hud & Man pf	300	29½	29¼	29¼	..
11⅜	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	1200	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	1700	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5½
26½	10	..	Ill Central pf	100	10	10	10	..
36	15½	4	Ill Central LL	80	20	18½	18½	..
38⅜	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	400	9	8½	9	8½
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	300	16⅜	16	16½	16¾
8	3½	.50¶	Insuranshare Del	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
3⅞	1	.20	Insuranshare Md	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4¼	2	..	Interlake Iron	100	2	2	2	..
117	60½	6†	Int Business M	600	62	61	61⅝	62¼
18¾	3⅜	..	Int Cement	800	4½	4½	4½	..
			—I—					
137⅜	93⅜	2	Int Combustion	300	⅞	½	½	½
29¾	11	1.80	Int Harvester	900	12	11¼	12	11⅝
11⅝	2⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	800	3	3	3	..
4	1	..	Int Merc Marine	2100	1	1	1	1¼
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	½	¼	¼	..
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8¾	4	..	Int Print Ink	300	4	4	4	4
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	11½	11½	..	..
44⅝	32½	3	Int Shoe	3600	34⅝	33⅞	34	34½
13¼	3⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	3200	3½	3	3¼	3⅜
			—J—					
383	18½	4½†	Jewel Tea	300	20	20	20	..
53½	10	..	Johns Manville	4100	11¼	10⅜	11¼	10⅜
99¾	52	7	JohnsMan pf	10	50	50	50	55½
86	33½	7	Jones & Laugh pf	50	33½	33½	33½	36
			—K—					
115	90⅛	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	93½	93½	93½	..
9⅝	5	..	Kayser (J) & Co	7400	5	5	5	5
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	400	1	1	1	1
10⅜	3¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	800	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
13	5	..	Kennecott Cop	3300	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
19½	10½	1	Kimberly Clark	900	10½	10½	10½	..
19	8	1	Kresge	1400	8½	8	8	8¼
9½	1⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
18⅜	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	2400	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅜
			—L—					
2⅜	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
65	47		7Lehigh P Cem pf	20	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
18	5		Lehigh Val RR	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
18⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	31½	31½	31½	30⅜
10⅜	3½	..	Limo Loco Wks	500	10	10	10	10
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	1300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
36⅜	16½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1400	17¼	17	17	17¾
32⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	1100	10½	9⅝	10½	10⅜
			—N—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	12	12	12	..
62	20	6	McCrory pf	150	22½	21½	22½	..
16½	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	1600	15½	15	15⅜	14⅞
63½	28	4	McKeesport Tin	900	33⅜	32¾	32¾	32¾
18½	10	1	Mack Trucks	1800	12	12	12	12
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	800	5¾	5	5¾	5
	3½	..	Man Shirt	300	4	4	4	4
12½	6½	.80	Marine Mid	1400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
13½	5⅜	..	Marshall Field	1100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	9½	9⅜	9¾	9¾
8¼	3	..	Maytag pf ww	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
6½	3¾	..	MidCont Pet	100	4¼	4¼	4½	4½
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	100	2	2	2	2
36	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	100	3½	3¼	3½	3¼

STAGE NOW SET FOR INCREASED WOOL BUSINESS

Trade Expected to Pick Up After Holiday—Sales Improving

There are indications that the stage is being set for a very good business in wool goods after the holiday.

Already, there is a better tone in the market than was in evidence a week ago. The topmakers are buying wool more freely, and evidently they have taken fairly sizable orders in tops.

The price basis is low, although it is about where it has been for the last fortnight. There is not a strong demand for really choice staple wools in the fine and half-blood grades. The consumers are willing to take only the French combing wools. About 32@33 cents, clean basis, is being bid, while for the strictly staple wools about 35 and possibly 36 cents, clean basis, is paid now and again.

Ohio delaine, a strictly staple graded wool, commands the highest price of all, namely 14@15 cents in the grease for wool shrinking 58@60 per cent, which means about 37 cents, clean basis, for the choicer wools.

Texas Wool in Demand

There has been interest shown in scoured Texas wools at around 35 cents for fairly good scoured eight months' wools, and some fall scoured of the better type evidently is in demand at 32@33c for the better lots.

Fine noils of good color, free and clear of defect and of good quality, have been sold at about 35 cents for domestic types, while the best Australian fine clear white noils have been sold at about 38 cents.

Good half-bloods have been selling at 31@32c, and average fine and half-bloods are to be had at 30 cents or possibly 32 cents for the finer quality. Medium noils are steady at unchanged rates.

Carpet wools continue slow.

Reports from the various piece-goods centers indicate a better interest in the offerings of finished fabrics which have the very meritorious attraction of being especially low priced as well as attractively styled and excellently woven.

There have been some sales of half-blood combing territory and bright fleece wools at about 32@35 cents for fair to choice territory, clean basis, while for the strictly staple Ohio wools about 14½@15 cents in the grease is being paid for wool estimated to shrink about 54@55 per cent.

Medium bright fleeces have been selling again this week at prices about a half-cent in the grease under the level quoted a week ago for comparable wools.

For quarter-blood combing wools, the market is firm at 13½ cents for good Ohio and Michigan or similar bright fleece wools.

In the woolen end there has been a better business. Some houses have had the best week they have had in many months. The demand has come for nearly all qualities of wool, just as has been true in the case of the combing wools.

Steady Movement in West

Scoured pulled wools from fine down to and including quarters have been sold rather readily, although not in big lots, at prices which are fully firm, as compared with a week or two weeks ago.

Choice double A supers have been sold at around 45 cents, and fine A's at about 42@43 cents, while the good to choice A supers have been sold at 39@42 cents according to the wool.

In the West, there is a more or less steady movement of wool out of growers' hands. Mostly the wool is coming forward on consignment this year; it has been estimated that 80@90 per cent of the wool taken from the West this year will be shipped forward on a consignment basis.

In the Southwest purchases are being made at a basis clean landed Boston of about 30 cents, more or less depending upon the wool, anything above this price level being on mill account.

In the bright wool states, notably in Ohio and Michigan, medium wools are being taken f. o. b. cars at the present time at around 11 cents and for something very superior about 11½ cents. For fine wools around 9½ cents and up to 10 cents is being paid for the good to choice delaine clips with 8@8½ cents usually paid for fine wools in the mixed sections.

Mohair continues dull. Most of the hair in the market is held at about 15 cents, although some adult hair has been sold at 14 cents in a small way. Most of the hair in Texas is under option to the end of the month.

More Bright Areas In Drab Trade Sky

AMONG the encouraging items of news coming to hand this week was the statement by the American Railway Association that loadings of revenue freight in the week ended June 18 increased 16,649 cars over the previous week to 518,409 cars. This indicates an increasing distribution of goods.

From the Commerce Department at Washington comes the report that operations in the boot and shoe industry in the United States during the last week have shown a definite upturn, and indications are that further expansion will take place within the next few weeks.

Data from the automobile industry are not without an optimistic note. The retail sales of De Soto and Plymouth cars by De Soto dealers in the week ended June 11 totaled 1544 cars, compared with 849 cars in the corresponding week of last year, a gain of 82 per cent, and a sizable increase over the preceding week this year. Unfilled orders in the hands of dealers mounted to 892, an increase of 212 per cent. Used car deliveries climbed to 1765, a gain of 62 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	60½	60½
Adams Express 4s '48	50	50
Alaska Gold Mines A	14¾	14¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	11¾	11½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	8½	8
Alleghany Corp 4s '50	5¼	4¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	19¾	18
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	41½	41½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	74	74
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101⅝
Amer T&T 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100¼	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	93⅞	93⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	94	93⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101	100½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	71	71
Armour & Co 4½s '39	63¼	62
Armour ¾ Co of Del 5½s '43	53	52¼
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	56¼	56¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	81¼	81
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	82¼	82¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	67¾	67¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	71⅛	70¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	35	34⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	15¾	15¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	30	30
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	53⅜	53½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	78	78
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	30⅛	30¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	35	32¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	56	54
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100½	100
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8½	8½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101⅝	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	75¼	75
Bklyn Un Gas 5s E	100	99¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	65	65
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103	103
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	91⅞	91⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	32	30½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	38	35
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	51½	51½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76¾	76¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	57½	57¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76¼	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76	76
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82¾	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82⅝	82⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	93¾	93¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	51¾	51½
Can Pacific 5½s '60	57	57
Cen District Tel 5s	102½	102
Cen of Ga mid 3s	90	90
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	61	61
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	65	64⅜
Cen RR NJ reg	74	74
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	79	78½
Ches Corp 5s '47	37	35¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	70	70
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	86	86
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	81⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	32½	32
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3½	3⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	14½	13⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19	15½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	9⅛	8⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	54	53
Chicago Railway 5s '27	40½	40½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	57½	57½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	26⅞	26
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	25	24⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10¼	10¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 C	20	20
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	33	33
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	85	85
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	57	56½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¼	88¼
Clev CC &StL 4½s '77	35	35
Clec Un Term 5s '73	60	60
Colonial Oil 6s '38	27	27
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	41½	41½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6¼	6
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	91	90½
Con Gas 4½s '51	90½	90½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101⅝	101⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	98	98
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	72	72
Den Gas &Elec 5s '51 st	85	83
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	8	7
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90½	90½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99	99
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	68	68
Dold Packing 6s '42	56	56
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	63⅜	63⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	14	14
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	38	37¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	14¼	13¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	2⅞	2⅞
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	92	92
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	33¼	33⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	20⅛	20⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	36½	36¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	70
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69⅜	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93½	93½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40⅛	40
Great Northern gen 5s B '52	48⅛	48⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	56	56
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	22	22
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46	46
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	32	32
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69½	69½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100¼
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	81	81
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	36	36
Ill Central 4¾s '66	21	20¾
Ill Central 5s '52	40	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	25	25
Ill W Lines 4s	51½	51½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	92⅞	92⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	67	67
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	20¾	20
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1¼	1¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	36¼	35½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16½	16
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	15	15
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	17	17
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	3½	3
Int Paper rfg 6 A '47	32½	32½
Int Paper 6s '55	12¼	11½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	16⅞	16⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	20½	20½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	43½	43½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	46	46
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	36½	36⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81¾	81
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	26	26
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	50	50
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	50	50
L'Autaro 6s '54	⅜	¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	70
Long Island rfg 4s '49	72¾	72¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95	95
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	48	48
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	53	53
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	22½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	73	72½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	74½	74½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75	75
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '40	⅞	⅞
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40¼	39
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	67¼	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	19½	19
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¼	11⅝
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	24¼	23¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23¼	23¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	24¼	24¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	23½	23½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7½	7½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	56¾	56¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77	77
Namm Sons 6s '43	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79½	79¼
Nat Steel 5s	67⅝	67
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	95½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100¾	100¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80	80
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	18½	18½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	69⅝	69½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	60	60
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	33¾	33⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	37¾	37¾
NYCHR cv 6s '34	48	48
NY Chi & StL 4s '37	64	64
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14	13½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '42	16¾	16½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	24¼	24
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40	38¾
NY Edison 5s '44 B	101	100½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108¼	107½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	43	40
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	90½	90¼
NY Tel gen 4½s B '39	100⅜	100¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	36½	36½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	93¾	93¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	42¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	85¼	85½
North Am Co 5s '61	66¼	66¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	63½	63½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	70¼	70¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70	70
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76	76
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	55	54⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94½	94½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101⅜	101¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	69	68
Ore Wash RR & N 5s	91	91
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	101⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	15½	15½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14	14
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	35	35
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	17	17
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	50¾	50⅜
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	28	28
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	81½	81½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	60½	60
Penn Railroad 5s '64	64	64
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	88½	88⅜
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	31	30
Pere Marquette 5s '56	34½	34½
Philips Pet 5½s '39	56	56
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75½	75½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	31	31
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	39	38½
Port Gen Elec 5s '36	100	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	15	14½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86¼	86
Pure Oil 5½s '37	60	59½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	34	33
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	45	45
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	46½	46½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	10
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	8¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15½	15½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	15	15
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	24¾	24¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83	82½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	85¾	85½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	58
Southern Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41	100½	100½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	34	31½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	64¾	64¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	29	29
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39½	39½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	14¾	13½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	65	63
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	19	19
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100½	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	83½	83½
Stand Oil NY 4s	70	70
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90¼	90½
Texas Corp 5s '44	74⅝	74½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	41½	41½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L&P 5½s '54	100	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90¾	90¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	87	87
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76½	76½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	73¼	73
Union Pacific 5s	89½	89½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30½	30
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	60	60
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	17½	16¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	18⅞	18⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	36¼	36¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97¾	97¾
Wabash Rlt 5s B '76	5	5
Walworth 6s '45	12½	12½
Walworth 6½s '35	12½	12½
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	11½	11½
Warren Bros 6s '41	27	26½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅛	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	94	93
Western Maryland 5½s '77	42⅝	42¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26	26
Western Union 6½s '36	58¼	58
Western Union 5s '60	45	44
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	34¼	34¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	46½	46½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	64¾	64¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	54½	54½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55	53

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun29	Last Jun28
3½s '47	101	101.31	100.31	101.00
1st 4¼s '47	101.20	101.17	101.11	101.2
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	102.18	102.18	102.21
US 3s '55	92.20	92.4	92.4	92.25
US 3½s '49	93.30	93.6	93.6	94.3
US 3¾s '43 Mar	98.1	97.20	97.20	98.2
US 3¾s '43 June	98.8	98.	98.	98.18
US 3¾s '56	99.25	99.4	99.4	99.25
US 4s '54	101.30	101.16	101.16	102.00
US 4¼s '52	104.30	104.14	104.14	104.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	18¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	3	3
Antioquia 7s D '45	2¾	2¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	31½	31½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	35⅝	35⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	35	34⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	34⅜	34⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	35	34¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	35	34½
Australia 5½s '56	56	56
Australia 5s '55	101¼	101¼
Australia 5s '57	60¾	60½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	33	33
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	81¼	81¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	24	24
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	31	31
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	73	73
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	86
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92¼	92¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98⅜	98¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27¾	27¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	20¼	20
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	34	33¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28½	27¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4⅞	4⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19	19
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	39½	39½
Bremen 7s '34	36	36
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22	22
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22¾	22
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93⅝	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	74	73½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89⅝	89¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	17¼	17¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	4¼	4¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	22½	22½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	24	24
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23¾	23¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25¼	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25½	25
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	51¼	51¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	54½	52½
Cuba (Rep) 5s (¼) '49	83	83
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	38½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	52¾	52¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	59¾	59¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82½	78
Duke Price Power 6s '66	40	40
Dutch El 6s '47	92¼	92¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62	88¼	88¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	39½	39½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	44	44
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	46	45
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	47	47
Frankfurt 6½s '53	18	18
French (Rep) 7s '49	112½	112½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅞	116⅞
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	45	45
German 7s '49	54	51¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	32½	32½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '69	31¼	30⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	37½	35
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	20¼	18½
Germ El Pow '53	32¼	31¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	32¾	32¼
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	27½	27¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	34⅞	34⅞
Germ Gov Ind 5½s '65	35¼	34¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	29⅞	29⅞
Holland Am Line 6s '47	13	13
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	29	29
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	30	30
Irish Free State 5s '60	75	75
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	64	64
Italy (King) 7s '51	85⅞	85¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	57¾	57¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	46½	46
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	58½	58
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	31½	31½
Karstadt 6s '43	17	17
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Meridionale El 7s '57	64¼	64¼
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	28	28
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	67
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	70	70
New South Wales 5s '58	58½	58
Norway (King) 5s '63	66¾	66¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	71¼	70½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	34	32½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	38	37½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	41½	41⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¼	102¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	48	48
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	44½	44
Prussia 6½s '51	22½	22½
Prussia 6s '52	22½	21¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	33¾	33⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	33¾	32¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	38½	38⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	33¼	33
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	22	21
Ruhr Chem 7s '48	28½	28¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	6½	6½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	69⅛	69
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	28½	28½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57	56⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	25½	25
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	30	29½
Saxon State 6½s '46	36½	35¾
Saxon State 7s '45	37½	37½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	25½	25½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	30	30
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	38½	38
Siemens 6½s '51	42½	40½
Siemens 7s '35	52¼	52¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	21	21
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	26	26
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	30¾	30¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104¼	104¼
Sydney 5½s '55	48⅝	48½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103½	103
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	38½	38
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	43⅛	42
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	70½	70½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	39½	39½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	27½	26⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102	102
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	25¼	24½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	25¼	25¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	22	22
Vienna 6s '52	46½	46½
Warsaw 7s '58	32	32
Westphalia El 6s '53	19	18½
Wurttemberg 7s '56	30¾	30¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	44½	44½

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hon Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

DIVIDENDS

Horn & Hardart Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

American Ice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 25 to stock of record July 8.

Peoples National Bank of Brooklyn declared a dividend of $2.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 28. Similar payment was made three months ago.

American Cities Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of one thirty-second of a share of class B stock or, at the option of a stockholder, 75 cents in cash on the convertible class A stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 5.

Second National Bank, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 29.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1932	1931
May gross	$945,012	$1,160,918
Net oper inc	265,548	286,501
Surp aft chgs	5,882	9,128
5 mos gross	5,460,077	6,382,575
Net oper inc	1,462,465	1,805,836
Surp aft chgs	151,073	426,601

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1932	1931
May gross	$246,439	$370,366
Net op def	33,673	*6,079
5 mos gross	1,341,136	1,830,703
Net op def	85,985	*33,280

*Income.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
May gross	$935,186	$1,304,883
Net op def	11,661	*39,061
5 mos gross	5,025,891	6,925,289
Net op inc	75,045	485,790

*Income.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
May gross	$9,517,355	$12,306,828
Net op inc	737,184	1,674,248
5 mouth gross	47,548,497	59,588,000
Net op inc	3,873,262	4,886,534

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 29—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 29	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.63¾	$.62⅝	$.95
Corn, 2 yellow	.44¼	.42¾	.76¾
Oats, 2 white	.30½	.31½	.41½
Flour	4.10	4.15	4.55
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	13.00
Pork	17.25	17.25	23.00
Lard	.0525	.0480	.0890
Cotton, mid up	.0540	.0530	.1005
Zinc	.0270	.0280	.0385
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.26
Steel, bill Pitt	27.00	27.00	39.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05⅝	.09
Tin	.1900	.1962	.2565
Rubber	.02⅜	.02⅜	.0675
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0455
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0440
Print cloth	.02	.02⅛	.0413⅛

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Consols for money today were 66⅛. De Beers 2¼ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short and three months bills 1@1⅛ per cent.

CHANGES IN U. S. STEEL'S PERSONNEL

David G. Kerr to Conclude Highly Successful Career

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Mr. David G. Kerr, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation in charge of ore, coal and limestone interests, will retire under the corporation's pension plan on Friday after 24 years of service. He will be succeeded by Mr. Edwin E. Ellis, head of the Universal Exploration Company, United States Steel's subsidiary for research work.

Mr. Kerr is one of many old employees of the United States Steel Corporation to retire from active service this year, among them being Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the corporation; Mr. T. DeForest, president of the Columbia Steel Company; Mr. Eugene J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, and Mr. Ward B. Perley, head of the Canadian Steel Corporation. Under the pension plan, retirement is optional when an official of the corporation reaches the age of 65, and is mandatory at 70.

Mr. Kerr is recognized as a foremost authority on production, transportation, supply and f

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERMANENT, PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY for women of vision and culture with Book Trails, the new collection of literature for children; college or equivalent; home or business experience. For such person seeking real future, not just temporary job, we offer an interesting commission income. See or write nearest office. SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Publishers 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 565 Fifth Ave., New York; 536 Western Ave., Watertoo, Iowa; 628 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco; 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FAIRWAY-BILTMORE HOSIERY desire men and women to sell silk hosiery that wears; substantial income assured; commission. 434 Madison Ave. New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CAPE ANN, ROCKPORT—Nicely furnished, sunny rooms; ocean view, near beach; by day or week; reasonable. MRS. ALICE WORDEN, Fish House, Bearskin Neck, Rockport, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE SALESLADIES Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; no capital needed; biggest commission; part time permitted. HELIX, 213 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 38, engaged 15 years in improving management methods in various manufacturing plants desires position with manufacturer or bank; investigations, reports, production, time study, incentives, costs, personnel training, etc.; excellent references; salary open. Box F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

NEW HARBOR, MAINE
Thompson House and Cottages
Good boating, fishing and bathing.
G. H. THOMPSON

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

IF YOU are now selling ladies' chiffon silk, full-fashioned hosiery to consumers, or are contemplating this, you can buy direct from manufacturer. Call or write HOSIERY MILL, 34 34th St. (Bush Terminal Building No. 6), Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Nicely furnished apartment at summer rate. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, MASS., on the Fenway—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment, solid mahogany furniture. Comm. 4936.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Furnished modern 7-room apartment, Frigidaire, in exclusive section. For particulars call Regent 7462-M, or A-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, kitchen, dinette, bath, Frigidaire; suitable for 1 or 2; top floor. Apt. 508, 410 Memorial Drive or Phone University 8343.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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CAPE COD—4-room cottage, sale or rent; near church and beach; also 2 camps for rent. Apply MRS. ALICE NEWHALL, P. O. Box 21, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

I HAVE a cottage on Buzzards Bay to rent for 2 weeks to employes of The Christian Science Publishing Society at $30 per week; snapshots available. H. W. Annabelle, 120 Waban Avenue, Waban. Center Newton 1607-M.

TO LET—Ocean front cottage near Boothbay Harbor, Maine attractively furnished; three double bedrooms, one single, maid's room, bathroom, electric hot water heater; daily delivery; $100 monthly; reference. Address M. COLLINS, 86 Marine St., St. Augustine, Fla.

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BOSTON—Practitioner's office, 1131 Little Building, Hancock 5162, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner one or more afternoons a week; $8 per month. 11 W. 42nd St., 1960. Chickering 4-8358.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's private office, afternoons, Room 914, 500 5th Ave. Pe. 6-5276.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lee Villa; central; a step to the beach; European plan; special July rates. 170 So. Pennsylvania Ave.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Will accommodate 2 or 3 July, August; 4 rooms, 1 double; 2 baths, sleeping porch, wide piazza; privacy; 1-car garage; in beautiful open country; reasonable terms; references requested. Tel. mornings South Salem 55. Write Box B-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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A Real Home for Sale
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BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., S. 1. Tel. Com. 8291—Rooms in select home; permanent and transient; reasonable rates. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

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BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—Delightful sunny rooms in private house, available with board at reasonable rates; unusual opportunity. Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful front corner room, overlooking reservoir; will drive party to church Wednesdays and Sundays; $6. Tel. Stadium 1703.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with 4 windows, kitchenette; also small room; beautiful surroundings. Reg. 1332.

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I HAVE a front room adjoining bath, $7 weekly; no other roomers. SIMPSON, 225 W. 80th St., New York City.

MAGNOLIA—For rent, attractive suites or single rooms, with or without private bath, by week, month or season; exclusive section; homelike; water view; always cool. E. P. BROWN, Magnolia, Mass. Phone 1557-R.

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COMPETENT, accurate married man wants position as bookkeeper, cashier; long experience; references. Box E-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION for adult or children for summer; references. Address MRS. E. R. HOLTON, 30 Avon Place, Springfield, Mass.

EFFICIENT, practical attendant offers service for elderly persons or institutional work. Write Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED teacher of mathematics and related subjects; college graduate; New York State license; would like a position for the coming school year. Box X-40, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GENTLEWOMAN, American, middle age, capable household manager, as companion to lady or charge motherless home (Christian Scientists preferred) where refinement, intelligent, conscientious direction would be appreciated; any locality; moderate salary; references exchanged. Write Box M-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL senior girl desires position for summer as companion to children; references exchanged. A-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

NURSE for infant or small child; would go abroad or to West Coast. 78 Gainsboro St., Boston. Phone Com. 3300.

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Moderate rates—Ideal location

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FOR RENT during August, attractive summer cottage on Cape Cod; situated in pine grove on bluff overlooking Nantucket Sound; 5 sleeping rooms, bath on 2nd floor, toilet and lavatory on first floor; 2-car garage; usual conveniences. A-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEVEN rooms, furnished, baths, shower, porches, fireplace, garage; restricted ocean beach 71 Queens Ave., Atlantic Beach, Long Island.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, ME.—Attractive cottage, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large living and fireplace, electric lights, every convenience; ideal location; for rent for months of July or August or for season; references exchanged. Inquire MISS ALICE L. BARKER, 23 Stone St., Augusta, Me.

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AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1174 (Mass.)

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Holds three books open before you. Mahogany or Walnut Finish. An excellent value at $5.00, packed for shipment.
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Sensational cash and carry prices. The Dry Cleaning Plant that became popular overnight.
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FREDA MALE, Graduate Corsetiere
Latest styles in Lingerie, Pajamas, etc.
Newest shades in Hosiery and Gloves
Novelties
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MEATS FISH FRUITS GROCERIES
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Good Quality, Good Values, Good Service
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Phone now for a FREE TRIAL Laundry bundle — no obligation
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ANGEL FOOD CAKE a Specialty
TRESS RAWSON Upper Montclair, N. J.
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Breakfasts, Luncheons, 50 cents
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Full line of
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Frederic and Eugenie Permanent Waves $5
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese. Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

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FOR WOMEN, $5 and $6
"Good to the foot
Good to the eye
Good to the pocketbook"
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Distributor for
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese. Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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TUB DRESSES AT $7.95
THREE PIECE KNIT SUITS
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Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
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WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
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Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

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Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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Cor. Providence Rd. and State St. Media 100
NEW 1932 PRICES
LUNCH TEA DINNER

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Served with Creamed Dried Beef, Melted Cheese, Honey, Maple Syrup.
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1837 CHESTNUT STREET
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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

She Loved More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

AN ILLUSTRATION in child training was beautifully brought out by an incident that showed character building. A mother who was always close to her little girl in her everyday problems, had many times given the child poetry to learn in which was expressed some simple thought to help build character.

One day at school, clubs had been forming. Little groups were either asked to join or left out very unhappy. The leader of the group to which this little girl belonged was a difficult person. The little girl was left out and at first seemed quite hurt. She came to her mother, however, after a short while, and said that she had been invited to join. When asked how it happened the child repeated the little verse which she had altered somewhat as follows:

She drew a circle and left me out,
Waiting, longing, and in doubt;
But Love and I had the wit to win
We drew a circle, and took her in.

It was all well when they were encircled in more love, she said; and she had done what the poem recommended.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 8.

Poets

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
The stanchest of heroes
His poems disclose,
From hard bitten "Tommies"
To blacks without clothes.

2.
A nobleman born,
A poet and scholar;
For his genius adored,
Well known by his collar.

3.
He invested with charm
An old churchyard scene;
Each stanza a gem
Keeps his memory green.

4.
An epic religious,
Majestic in form,
By a Puritan poet,
Took England by storm.

5.
What visions come thronging
From memory's wells,
When "The Clock on the Stairs"
The "Children's Hour" tells.

The names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 8."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Riddle Puzzle..
Wheel
mAtch
noTes
sevEn
ruleR (Water.)

In Lighter Vein

The Remedy

"Well, how do you like my new suit?" a man asked his friend as they seated themselves at their usual table for lunch.

"Not bad," replied the other. "Only there's a wrinkle in the waistcoat. You ought to get rid of that."

"So there is! Waiter! Where's the menu?"—*Der Lustige Sachse.*

Realized

First Alumnus: "Well, have any of your childhood ambitions been realized, Biggs?"

Second Alumnus (father of large family): "At least one of them—it was always my desire to wear long trousers, and now I believe I wear them longer than anybody else."

Down to Bedrock

"How are things over in Podunk?"

"Well," drawled the native, "if the old woman who lived in a shoe were to come and hunt for a home, she might find one—but it wouldn't have any floor in it."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

EVERY person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important which he gives himself.
—GIBBONS

PATHFINDERS

William Ewart

(1798—1869)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Liverpool, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1827 called to the bar, on the following year entered Parliament. He remained a member until 1868, when he retired from public life.

He sponsored many bills, a great number of them of a character that offered opportunities for improvement for the working classes.

Actuated by a paper on Public Libraries, written by Edward Edwards, he was responsible for a special commission to study the subject which resulted in 1850 in the Public Libraries Act.

The United States was a little ahead of Great Britain on this question, as the Boston Public Library was incorporated in 1848.

While not alone, Ewart takes rank as one of the real fathers of the public library.

The Children's Corner

Just a Walk Around

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. SCROGGINS sniffed the morning air with long sniffs. He squinted at the clear sky and murmured approval, for it was a sky of that clean blue which follows a rain. The old squirrel twirled his cane, tapped the top of his shiny high silk hat, and twinkled his feet in a sort of shuffle. He raised his cane aloft, held it straight up and down, tapped the top of his hat again, and said to himself, "Forward!"

Then he marched across the sparkling turf of Boston Common, waving to Mrs. Scroggins who stood on the porch of their home in Ulmus

"What's Going On?" Said One Sparrow to Another.

Americana (American elm) with her hands folded on her apron and a smile on her face. There was no doubt but that Scroggins was in the highest fettle. When he stepped from the grass and started down a walk he swung his cane. He crossed Charles Street and entered the gate into the Public Garden. As he started down the reddish earthen path, swept as clean as the floor in his own sitting room, the old squirrel not only twirled his cane but tossed it in the air and caught it skillfully by the handle as it came down.

Fib, the sparrow chieftain, flying overhead, saw the twirl and toss of the cane, dropped to Mr. Scroggins' side and bade him good morning which Scroggins heartily returned. Florrie, the pompous pigeon, saw Fib and Scroggins, wheeled from the sky and in a moment was by their side, strutting as only Florrie can.

They walked along together as they often do, saying little and seeing much. Scroggins pointed things out with his cane. "See the new flower bed," he said, and they looked with delight on a bed which had been set out in such a way that the plants looked like a great red and green flag.

"Hooray!" said Scroggins and twirled his cane again. Some pigeons heard him shout and saw his cane twirl so they dropped to the ground and followed Scroggins, Florrie and Fib. Some sparrows saw the pigeons and, feeling sure that excitement was afoot, joined the procession. In no time whatever, a long procession of pigeons, sparrows, squirrels and other Commoners were in line, twittering, skipping, hopping and exclaiming, following Scroggins and his friends. "What's going on?" said one sparrow to another. "I don't know, but there's Mister Scroggins!"

The old squirrel caught sight of a thing which always makes him glad, the shining waters of the Garden lake, with the swan boats, trim and polished, all lined up along the landing, ducks cruising about quietly and Neck and Crop, the swans in the distance, with their long necks in the water. It was a bright sight, and Scroggins let his appreciation of it sound forth in several "Hoorays," followed by a prolonged twirl of his cane. This set the sparrows, pigeons and other followers to "Hooraying," and the whole affair turned into a quite jubilant parade.

Florrie winked her wink eye rapidly. Fib, excitedly turning to view the followers, said to Scroggins:

"What is it? What is it?"

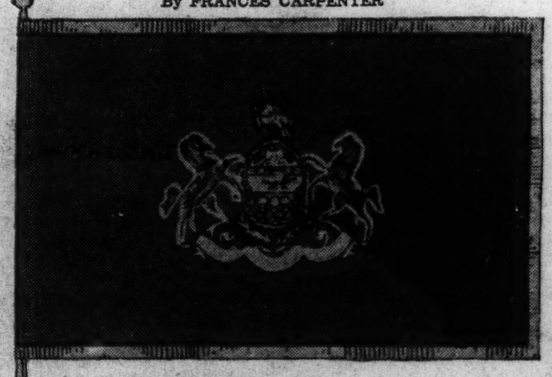
Scroggins looked up at the graceful branching elm above him. He twirled his cane again. "I know of nothing," he said, "except that it's a wonderful day. Hooray!"

The followers took up the chorus, "Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!" they shouted.

"No," said Scroggins in a whisper to Fib, as Florrie stared straight ahead, "there's nothing special. I just was taking a walk around enjoying everything after the rain. And everyone followed."

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Pennsylvania

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag is blue. The horses on either side of the shield may be colored dark brown, the eagle above it may also be brown. The scene on the shield may be colored from nature. The border, staff, outline and wreath should be gold.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of this State means "Penn's woods," and comes from the name of William Penn and the Latin word "sylva" which means "groves." William Penn called his grant Sylvania, but King Charles II of England added the prefix Penn, making it Pennsylvania. This did not please William Penn, and he is said to have offered a considerable sum of money to the King to persuade him to drop the prefix.

Pennsylvania is usually referred to as the "Keystone State," because of the central position it occupied at the time of the formation of the Union. Its vast mineral deposits cause it to be referred to sometimes as the "Steel State" or "Coal State." "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" is the motto of the State.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the second star in the American flag stands for Pennsylvania.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Economics (I. S. G., who asks if we will not agree that most good speakers say *ek-o-nom'-iks*)—First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary may generally be taken as the pronunciation of the majority of cultured speakers. Webster's first choice is *e-ko-nom'-iks* (*e* as in key, first *o* as in obey, second as in odd, *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This may not answer the inquirer's precise question, but the private opinion of the Feature Editor is relatively valueless.

Glacier (I. S. G. inquires if the prevailing pronunciation is not with short *a* as in glass)—Webster's first choice is *glay'-sher* (*a* as in *ace*, *e* as in *maker*).

Parmesan (Mrs. W. A.)—This word, familiar to many as the name of an Italian cheese, is pronounced with principal emphasis on the last syllable, *Par-me-zan'* (first *a* as in *arm*, *e* as in *create*, second *a* as in *hat*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Mayonnaise (Mrs. W. A.)—The Anglicized pronunciation of this word (first choice in Webster's) is *may-o-naze'* (each *a* as in *ace*, *o* as in *connect*; secondary stress on first syllable). The sounding of the first syllable as *my* or the second as *o* in *old* should be avoided.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Humorist: A well-known novelist says he has never seen any of the film versions of his books. So far as he knows, that is.

San Francisco Chronicle: If shoes and stockings have a few holes, that's poverty. If they are mostly holes, that's style.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

One Reason for Armaments

THE next "war to end war" is not likely to be fought on battlefields. In all probability it will be waged by the great mass of the world's people against systems and sentiments by which humanity has been repeatedly and cruelly defrauded. The international armament system is one of these. Men who were called from their homes, businesses, farms, jobs to make Europe safe from war and the world "safe for democracy," today find themselves surrounded by a danger of armaments enormously greater than before the World War.

The bewilderment and indignation of people everywhere cannot yet be gauged by the size or frequency of demonstrations against the international trade in arms. Now and then, of course, such protests do attract world-wide attention. For instance, last Friday, when a long procession of automobiles arrived at London's West India Docks bearing persons who wished to express publicly their disapproval of an arms shipment to Japan, the news received international recognition. But beneath these semioccasional outbursts there is a vast inarticulate suspicion that as long as armament makers have an international pie to stick their fingers in, the odds are against a final solution of the war problem.

Not that the arms industry alone should be held responsible for bloodshed. The Krupps might have found the making of tailor scissors, tanning cylinders, and other peace-time products profitable enough to continue had politics in the days of Napoleon III and Bismarck been different. With certain differences in national and international politics, and also in individual thinking, certain industrialists might today be forced out of the armament line, as Krupp was practically forced into it. Nevertheless, disclosures of the arms industry's control of newspapers, and of its use of them to foment strife, as well as a growing comprehension of the finesse with which independent papers are sometimes used to keep alive the fear of and demand for armaments, have contributed to a widespread distrust of war industries.

Moreover, information on the practices of arms makers during and since the World War is gradually attracting attention in nearly all countries. Some time ago the Living Age put before American readers an article which appeared under M. Francis Delaisi's signature in the Crapouillot, topical monthly of Paris. There it was disclosed how private business in war matériel often amounted to one side's supplying to its enemy the very means of carrying on warfare—to selling weapons which it knew would be turned upon its own men:

> During the last war the German General Staff lacked aluminum for the framework of its zeppelins, and also carbide and cyanamide for its explosives. France had plenty of these materials. But the French staff discovered that the allied factories could not make nearly such good magnetos as the German factories; hence the inferiority of the French air service. But Switzerland presently began importing from Germany quantities of magnetos far in excess of its own needs and from France more aluminum and cyanamide than it could possibly use. The exchange of these materials under careful control was executed through the intermediary offices of Swiss factories.

This was not an isolated case. Rear Admiral Consett of England has exposed a similar exchange of British and German war products via Denmark. Furthermore, in "War for Profits," a book translated by Mr. Pierre Loving from the German of Otto Lehmann-Russbüldt, other tragically ironic situations which arose in the World War as a result of international trade in armaments are recorded. That many transactions which aided the enemy were made on both sides seems all too clear. To quote:

> At the battle of Skagerrak, the British fleet used gunsights that, six months earlier, the Zeiss Company, Jena, and the Goerz-Anschutz Company had delivered to a Dutch concern. Moreover, German soldiers at Douaumont found themselves entangled in barbed wire which the Magdeburg Wire and Cable Works had exported to Switzerland only two months before.

To most people these may be startling disclosures. To the student of the armament system they seem only in line with precedent. For the history of the war industries appears as one more grim monument to "man's inhumanity to man." It reveals a vast web of manufacturing and financial interests operating internationally and with a carelessness of national interests that is more than surprising. In fact, to the patriots who offered their lives in defense of their countries such indifference, especially in time of war, must seem nothing short of treasonable.

Political and economic problems at home have kept public attention in many countries from centering effectually on the efforts now being made at Geneva to lighten the world's burden—and common enemy—of armaments. That the attention of armament makers may not be so diverted is a probability suggested by recollection of Mr. William B. Shearer's activities at the Geneva conference of 1927. Mr. Shearer, as a result of the suit brought by him against certain shipbuilding interests in whose pay he attended that conference, is now regarded as an arch-lobbyist to whom must go much of the "credit" for its breakdown.

It may be that complete physical disarmament cannot be accomplished prior to mental disarmament. Nevertheless, in view of the advances in understanding between people and in the means for preventing misunderstandings, it would seem that the time for a great reduction in armaments is at hand. There is no doubt that if the will of the popular masses were carried out, this reduction would take place. But before this may come to pass the peoples of all countries must recognize that they are being opposed as much by selfish industrial and political interests as by other peoples. They must understand that only by keeping the pressure of public opinion persistently applied to the problem of disarmament can the world be made safe from armaments.

The Two-Thirds Rule

THIS is not the first time a Democratic national convention has stood between the two-thirds rule and a deep sea of perplexity. And the question of whether to retain that practice or abandon it for the more manageable plan of nomination by simple majority vote will confront at least one more convention even under the plan arrived at by the rules committee of the present gathering in Chicago, following the eleventh hour action of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in calling off his campaign managers from the endeavor to abrogate the rule.

Inasmuch as each convention must make its own rules and one meeting cannot bind its successor, the committee report proposes to "recommend to the next national convention of the party that it shall consider the question of changing the two-thirds rule." This will have the effect of placing the issue before the state organizations when they choose their delegations in 1936.

During the greater part of its 100-year career the two-thirds rule has continued for much the same reasons as those that blocked its abandonment at the outset of the present convention. One is that only a candidate coming to the parley with a majority but not two-thirds of the delegates has much incentive to try to change the rule, and if he does so he is charged with seeking an unsportsmanlike advantage.

This is what Governor Roosevelt has disavowed in his recent statement. There will be, however, two ways of looking at his decision. To his opponents, rather naturally, it is another evidence of weakness and vacillation. In the eyes of his friends it is an added instance of statesmanship. The assault on the rule evidently was launched not by the Governor but by zealous western supporters. Had he checked the move at once his action would have been more convincing than when a surprising wave of defections among his own delegates made it apparent that the fight was a losing one.

But to account for these defections there must be some underlying reason for adherence to the two-thirds rule. It is that the very sections which this year challenge the rule have previously accounted it their protection. The stanch Democracy of the South, in particular and to some extent the progressive wing in the West, have often held to the two-thirds line in order to wring from the machine Democracy of eastern cities the nomination of a candidate they could support.

Indeed, it is the need of harmony between these three divergent elements of the Democratic Party which chiefly counsels retention of the much-debated rule. And yet it may be questioned whether a nomination that is hammered out on the anvil of forced coöperation and bargaining in order to meet a mere requirement of numbers on a roll call can give any greater solidarity to the party than exists before the convention. In several instances, notably the McAdoo-Smith contest of 1924, the requirement has prolonged a bitter contest until not even a compromise candidate could pick up the pieces after it was over.

It is not unlikely that in another presidential year a Democratic nomination by a plain majority might enlist a more united party than does the present procedure. The recommendation for 1936 deserves serious consideration in advance of the time when crystallizing candidacies may make it a matter of personal interests.

Fish That Sparkle

ALL other fish stories must sound stale and profitless in the light of the latest one from Paris. It is, indeed, a "whopper." Not particularly on account of size, but because of attributes so foreign to the finny tribe that the tale would be almost fishy were it not vouched for by the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

Nor has it any relation to those patient persons who from time beyond the ken of men have dangled their legs over the parapet along the tranquil quays of the left bank of the Seine in apparent unavailing purpose. The habitat of this aquatic vertebrate lies in warmer waters than those which meander placidly through the plains and meadows of the Ile de France and Normandy. South America is the playwater of the *Electrophorus Gymnoticus electricus*, more vulgarly yclept gymnote.

Now the gymnote is no ordinary fish. It is a sort of submarine Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Somewhere in its scaly form it hides a regular electric battery which generates actual "juice." Lamps have been lit by it. The report is silent upon the subject, but one imagines the battery is obviously of the dry variety. Six specimens of these living waterway traffic lights are now swimming around in the Parisian Musée Permanente des Colonies.

There is something pleasantly and singularly appropriate in the fact that these "lightfish" from the tropics are now adding their genial luster to that of ancient but ever-gay Lutèce.

Screen and Stage

THE announcement by Mr. C. B. Cochran, the well-known theatrical producer, that he intends to withdraw "Cavalcade," "Helen," and "The Miracle" has caused a bigger stir in London than the facts of the case really warrant. It is true that "The Miracle" has not been a success; but "Helen" has run for nearly 200 performances, and "Cavalcade" has crowded Drury Lane for three-quarters of a year. But one aspect of the matter has an interesting significance.

During the last twelve months the London stage has been dominated by big, spectacular productions. The most resounding box-office successes have been producers' successes. The author and players in these pieces have had to take a very back seat indeed. Who was the leading actress in "White Horse Inn"? Who wrote "Waltzes from Vienna"? For every person who could answer such questions a hundred are acquainted with the names of Erik Charell and Hassard Short, the producers of these spectacles. In "Cavalcade" Mr. Coward has achieved fame as a regisseur rather than as an author. The truth is that the theater has been of late tackling the cinema upon its own ground. It has been translating the magnificences of "Ben Hur" and "Intolerance" into pasteboard scenery, and sliding and revolving stages.

Similarly, the cinema, forsaking its old vantage ground of wide panoramas and immense crowd scenes, has been trying to rival the theater on what used to be the theater's preserve, drawing-room comedy. In these lines both theater and cinema have achieved some notable pieces of work. But one cannot help feeling that, in each trying to do something for which the other is the better fitted, they have been rather working against the grain. Better results would probably come if they each followed their natural bents, without worrying about the supposed rivalry of the other.

The proposed simultaneous withdrawal of Mr. Cochran's three spectacular productions suggests that the public is becoming tired of this kind of entertainment on the stage, and the extraordinary success that has attended Miss Marie Tempest's latest light comedy furnished positive evidence of the popularity of the kind of play which, in the nature of things, the theater can do better than the cinema. Perhaps the theater and cinema are about to recognize that their real strength lies in dialogue and varied action respectively. If so, the quality of entertainment in both spheres will probably rise.

Viscount Ishii's Speech

IN BOTH Japan and the United States there is a sincere desire to find a bridge which will bring both parties together again. The need for continuous effort in this direction is demonstrated most forcibly by Viscount Ishii's speech before the Japan-American Society in Tokyo. The Viscount, who is one of Japan's best-known statesmen and a former Ambassador to Washington, envisaged a war between Japan and the United States in the "improbable contingency" that the United States should attempt to prevent Japan's natural expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

This is blunt speaking. Perhaps it was blunter than the occasion demanded. The Japanese, after all, were welcoming the new American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew. Perhaps it was also blunter than the needs demanded. Even at the height of the Manchurian development six months ago no responsible statesmen hinted at any such "grave situation" as the Viscount pictured.

Viscount Ishii, however, did measure the gulf dividing the United States and Japan. This gulf may be called the Stimson doctrine, which in brief declares that the United States will not recognize any situation brought about in Manchuria in contravention of either American treaty rights or the Kellogg pact. The communications which announced this policy afford a strong hint that the United States believes that Japan has contravened both by her conduct in Manchuria.

But there has been no let-up in Japan's policy on that account. Fresh Japanese troops have been sent to bolster up the régime at Changchun which Japanese bayonets originally established. By declaring its independence of Nanking, the Manchukuo Government has upset the territorial integrity of China, which the United States in company with the rest of the powers swore to uphold in the Nine Power treaty signed at the Washington Conference.

Here is a condition, not a theory. Whatever the Lytton Commission of Inquiry may report cannot alter it. If that had not already been obvious from Japanese statements, the proof is now afforded by Viscount Ishii. Does this mean that the United States should abandon its century-old policy of insisting upon equality of trading opportunity in China? Certainly not. But it does mean that a new factor has arisen in the politics of the Pacific which it would be well to explore with the minimum of delay in the conference that Japan has itself suggested. An attitude of drift gives hospitality, apparently, only to these notes of intimidation that Viscount Ishii has struck.

Editorial Notes

An Iowa professor of astronomy comes forward to point out that, contrary to popular belief, the longest day in the year is December 22. This may be the case in the grown-ups' calendar, but for the younger generation the longest day in the year will continue to be December 24.

Almost every American gasoline buyer who opposed the United States Government's one-cent tax on this fuel would like, nevertheless, to spend a vacation in France—where, he may be interested to learn, the customs duty and taxes on each gallon amount to approximately fourteen cents.

Maryland motorists have been asked to observe Courtesy Week, July 3 to 9, in strict adherence to traffic laws. Instead of making this an annual event if it meets with favorable response, why not try it all the year?

Although $3,200,000,000 was spent last year to educate 29,365,608 boys and girls in America, many forward-looking people believe it would have cost much more not to educate them.

Another man who has a path beaten to his door is the obliging fellow who never refuses to lend his garden implements to his neighbors.

Before stamps were used, postage was paid on receipt of a letter. Imagine having to pay a bill for postage in order to get a bill!

This is the season of the year when, unless we are careful in handling it, corn on the cob easily becomes corn on the ear.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A City for Conventions—Beer Is Not Bread

CHICAGO

SOME years ago a speculative individual, whose name has long since vanished from my memory, suggested that a corporation be formed to build a convention city, designed for the meetings of great national organizations and for no other use. His notion was that at some point near the center of population, and possessing adequate railway facilities, there should be erected a huge convention hall, with smaller auditoriums for lesser conventions. Hotels, under the ownership of the constructing corporation, were to be erected, and it was the optimistic view of the originator of the plan that private enterprise would soon provide lesser stopping places, shops and other appurtenances of a town necessary for the comfort of delegates.

It goes without saying that the originator of this project took very seriously the purposes which lead men to brave sultry days, crowded hotels, stifling halls, and all for the honor of wearing a badge labeled "Delegate," and participating more or less humbly in the selection of candidates and the formulation of platforms. For he urged that a convention city, of the sort he planned, would be without anything to distract the attention of delegates from the job. But distraction is about what most of the delegates are seeking.

They are willing enough to let the management of affairs rest in a few experienced hands, while they go to the ball game, throng the theaters, or cool off on yachts. The purely social side of this convention fills pages in the Chicago press, and one wonders how the leaders can attend so many functions and still control the course of the political stream.

What is of more value in my friend's suggestion is that by such a plan as he suggests the danger of packed galleries would be averted. There would be few in the convention city who would care to attempt influencing the delegates by mob action in the galleries. But after all, this evil, though real, is more annoying than actually harmful. I cannot recall a single instance in which the attitude of the galleries affected the action of the convention.

Action may be delayed, interminably, maddeningly delayed; speakers may be grossly insulted and even howled down, the whole attitude of the convention may be misrepresented, but at no time in my recollection have the galleries imposed upon a convention a policy which it did not desire. The galleries could not nominate "Al" Smith at Madison Square Garden in 1924. And while the galleries here are notoriously packed with wet sympathizers, they did not succeed in forcing the Republicans to declare for repeal, and only strengthened the Democratic desire to do what has been done.

When feeling is very strong on an issue, not the galleries alone, but delegates and leaders, are apt to lose their sense of decency and fair play. At the hearing on prohibition this week, Bishop Cannon was grossly insulted by a member of the national committee, who manifested precisely the same qualities of intolerance and boorishness as did the galleries that howled down Garfield when he was defending the Republican resubmission plank. The topic seems to be one that breeds quarrels even as liquor does. Probably even a convention held in a specially created convention city in No Man's Land would quarrel as hard and as bitterly over prohibition as do the delegates in this wet Chicago.

* * *

Seven banks have failed in Chicago during the sessions of the two conventions. Yet the hundreds of eminent public men who are gathered in convention have been giving their chief attention to the question as to whether men shall again be permitted to make and sell intoxicating liquor! It may well be doubted whether at any similar critical period in a nation's history so much attention was ever lavished upon such an issue.

Chicago's financial condition almost baffles description—yet the one idea of her delegates is to get the prohibition law repealed. Detroit is in the very depths of distress, but the national committeeman from Michigan is devoting all his talents and his time to persuading people to vote for a straight repeal plank. The theory that the people are to drink themselves back into prosperity seems to be the only one prominently offered as a cure for the existing social, economic and financial distress.

Books of Current Interest

Indictment of Wall Street

What Price Wall Street? by Forrest Davis. New York: William Godwin. $3.

THE price that concerns Mr. Davis is the moral, social and economic retardation exacted by Wall Street as a result of its speculative activity. If he had his way, it would be paid no more. In a vision appearing at the end of his book, he foresees Wall Street under strict government control, sheared of its gambling.

What is the reason that New York has become the center of American finance? The one generally given is that it grew naturally out of the fact that Manhattan commands a water level route to the Great Lakes. Such a reason is too simple for Mr. Davis, as it was for Mr. Lewis Mumford. He finds it in the caliber of the original settlers, who, traders and speculators to begin with, were soon making money out of the spoils collected on the high seas by pirates like Captain Kidd.

* * *

Speculation of the kind familiar today made its appearance with the honoring of the Revolutionary debt by Alexander Hamilton. New Yorkers had bought up for a song most of the bonds and paper money issued to finance the Revolution, and now found themselves in possession of a windfall. Mr. Davis has some harsh things to say about Hamilton. But he does not take account, it seems to me, of the political aspect of the first Secretary of the Treasury. The former colonies were not yet a nation save on paper. The corporateness achieved in war was fast disintegrating into the localism that prevailed under the British Crown. Whatever else may be said about the deal, the funding of the debt made nationalists out of the most powerful and articulate section of the new community, since it gave them a stake in the Government, then a very weakly thing.

Launched on its career of speculation, Wall Street never looked back. Canals, railroads, industries—as they came, stock certificates appeared out of Wall Street printing presses, to be used in the legitimate dispersal of ownership, but also to further all kinds of nefarious designs, such as corners, pools and manipulations generally. "Watering stock" was one profitable pastime. The phrase is said to have been invented by Daniel Drew, one of the earlier Titans, originally a drover, who "fed a herd of beeves salt at Kingsbridge and watered them plentifully at the Bull's Head after a dusty journey of six or seven miles." Stock issues would swell with water like those beeves. The country's labor could not put value in them fast enough to keep pace with the output. They became worthless in the hands of the people among whom they had been distributed and the hard-earned dollars originally paid for them found a new resting place in the purlieus of Wall Street.

The story is not so much the history of an institution as a record of the successive conquerors who made it wear their image during its various cycles. They were what the underworld would call the "big shots," vivid, vital, ruthless, antisocial. Captain Kidd would have been proud of some of them. Mr. Davis, gifted journalist that he is, unearths all kinds of odd details about their lives or their environment, which, with the help of his coruscating pen, make the tale sparkle with color. But what will impress the reader most is his tone of high indignation—the quality that Herbert Spencer said he missed in the United States. It leads inevitably to the concluding plea for a new broom, so that a new set of economic values might arise which would inspire men to be "the smoothest barber, the most prudent banker, the most truthful editor, the best front-yard gardener." Then, he thinks, Americans could be lifted as a community and as individuals into "a new serenity."

H. B. ELLISTON.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Not Depression But Expression

WHAT we need is less depression and more expression. By that we mean that each one should go out to work with the determination to express himself and his particular ability as well as possible. Too many people are waiting, holding off for better pay and jobs such as they have been accustomed to.

Wake up! The world has changed. Time never turns backward, but, like the glacier, its progress is always forward. You may never see a job such as you had last. On the other hand, you may have another and much better one. But you must take what comes to hand to be done first. Perhaps some people will say here that we are wrong—that people are crazy to work regardless of the recompense. We have not found it so.

People are thinking too much of the jobs they used to have and of the salaries they used to get. But the man who is sure that he has his work to do in the world and who is set on doing it will find the way. A young chap came to us some time ago and insisted on going to work. He had his own car and worked for his expenses and a commission. Things were hard. He stuck to it week after week, never grumbling or giving up. Suddenly his willingness to work attracted the attention of another man in our line, who gave him a regular steady job. He took it, and is now at work at his own specialty.

The work will find the man and the man will find the work in more cases if he is so determined to express himself and to do, pay or no pay, what he was put into the world to do, that he will start to do it and keep on.—*North Shore News* (Flushing, L. I.).

The Prayer of Martha Hausner

STANISLAUS HAUSNER, airman, kissed his wife, Martha, good-by, and stepped into his plane and headed for Warsaw, Poland.

Martha Hausner watched the plane until it became a dot in the distant sky, and then went to a church, where she knelt in prayer for the safety of her husband.

Days passed, with no word of the ship that had soared seaward. Still Martha Hausner prayed. An insurance organization came to give her $2000, but Martha Hausner refused to take the money. She returned to her prayers—quiet, earnest prayers.

On the eighth day a wireless operator sitting in his room on the dunes of Cape Cod heard the crisp chatter of code. A ship was calling. Stanislaus Hausner had been picked up in mid-ocean.

Cynics will remark that Hausner's ship was kept afloat by its good tanks. Wiser men will consider the buoyancy of Martha Hausner's prayers, for prayer produces results which science cannot explain, particularly when the prayers are for somebody else.

To these men and women who would scoff at prayer, we direct a question. An important ingredient of prayer is hope. The most cynical person will admit the positive benefits of hope. Yet is hope more tangible than prayer? Without hope, what would we all be? Without prayer, what are we? Martha Hausner is a wise and good woman. —*Boston Traveler.*

Standards for Houseworkers

THOUGH more women are added every year to the group of forward-looking employers of domestic help, the task of improving conditions for houseworkers moves slowly. One of the difficulties has been the lack of accurate information. It is impossible to make a systematic effort toward raising standards when the present level is unknown.

To secure data, an organization of Quaker women in Philadelphia made a canvass of 950 householders employing 2800 domestic workers. The facts they collected have just been published in a booklet by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. They conclude that domestic service is less desirable than other work paying comparable wages, because it lacks freedom from social stigma, is unsystematized, offers no opportunity for advancement, gives little personal satisfaction or variety of work and compels the worker to give long and indefinite hours of service.

That last handicap is regarded as the most prevalent and objectionable. From ten to twelve hours is the usual day's work. Overtime is almost never paid, and even when regular time off is allowed it may be canceled at the whim of the employer. Training schools for houseworkers are advocated by the Philadelphia investigators. If there were some way of compelling attendance, a similar course of instruction might be good for the employers.—*New York Times.*

Everybody's Tree

IN TREES, nature has many marvelous and admirable creations, each with its distinct characteristics and attractiveness. The stalwart oak which weathers the roughest gale, the stately pine with its evergreen foliage, the elm with its bounteous shade, the towering maple, with its dense foliage and body-given sweetness, to mention but a few in the vast number.

Treasured beyond all, however, is the apple tree, which combines so happily the practical and the artistic. In winter it stands, bared to the storm, stalwart and unafraid. In spring it is a flowered poem, a dream, a fantasy, a sweetly perfumed reality. Its low swinging limbs are a delight to childhood, its shade a benefaction to all. In autumn it is glorious with treasures which delight the eye and gladden the heart, treasures which may be stored away and enjoyed on many a stormy night. There is the sunshine, the song of the bird, the dew, the sky, the sunsets, all wrapped in the one bundle, all the product of the apple tree. Why, there ought to be at least one apple tree in every yard.—*Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).